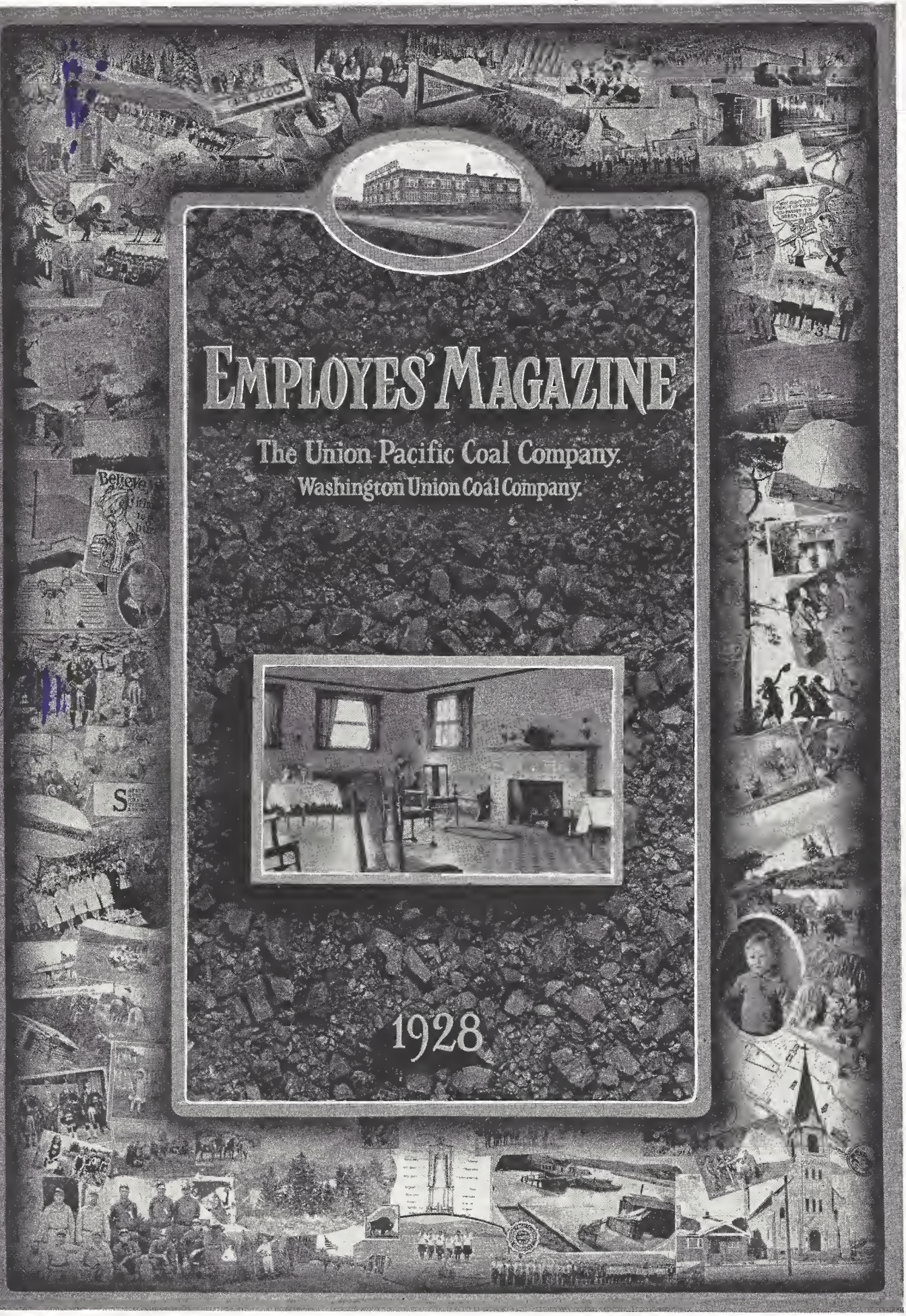
EMPLOYES' MAGAZINE
The Union Pacific Coal Company.
Washington Union Coal Company.
1928

A Scene from Madam Butterfly
The garden of Butterflys home with
Mme. Homer as Suzuki and Geraldine
Farrar as Butterfly (Cho-Cho-San)

EMPLOYES' MAGAZINE

THE UNION PACIFIC COAL COMPANY

WASHINGTON UNION COAL COMPANY

VOLUME 5 APRIL, 1928 NUMBER 4

Madame Butterfly

Music by Puccini—Words by Illiac and Giacosa

"Death with honor is better than life with dishonor."

MOST certainly it is not admiration for the American character in this opera which induces us to choose it for our next study. The hero, a young American naval officer who is on duty in a Japanese port, is the most despicable of operatic heroes and one finds oneself wishing that somehow he could have acted differently, or that his American wife, Kate, were a woman of more force, more fineness of feeling; and rather casting about in one's mind, or the story, for someone to say: "Could I have loved you dear so much loved I not honor more." But for the little Japanese heroine one has love and admiration, and because we should know her and because this is one of the best known of operas, one often produced by amateur companies, we offer it for the consideration of us all this month.

We learn that when it was first produced in Milan, Italy, it was badly received, despite the two previous successes of the composer, La Boheme and La Tosca. However, it was later revised, slightly shortened and produced at Brescia and has enjoyed an unfailing popularity ever since. The plot is drawn from a play by David Belasco which is, in turn, a highly sentimentalized version of Madame Chysantheme by Pierre Loti (French). It is founded on the old adage which says that a sailor has a sweetheart in every port. Its costuming is always beautiful with effective colorings, the naval uniforms adding a vigor which heightens the dainty effects by contrast. And here we are reminded of the universality of art as we recall a story which began (so far as we know) as Madame Chrysantheme, was used by David Belasco as the base for an American drama; was copied from that play by two Italians who wrote the libretto for an Italian opera, the heroine of which is a little Japanese girl.

The Story

IN THE beautiful Japanese port of Nagasaki, Lieutenant Pinkerton, a young American naval officer who was stationed there, found time hanging heavily on his hands. The harbor with its boats of many nations was familiar to him and no longer interested. One day he attended a party given by a Japanese gentleman and met there a beautiful geisha girl, Cho-Cho-San. Cho-Cho-San loved the lieutenant and after a short wooing he decided to marry her. He made plans to buy a pretty Japanese house with a terrace and a garden which overlooked the harbor and the town of Nagaski, where he and his Japanese wife might live. Then he consulted a marriage broker or arranger, Goro, who was prepared to take the place of Cho-Cho-San's parents in completing arrangements for the marriage. With Goro he went to see his pretty Japanese house on the morning of his marriage. And here the American Consul, Sharpless, found him. He offered the Consul the hospitalities of his home and the poor Consul tried to persuade him not to marry a Japanese girl, telling him that he regretted seeming to interfere in his affairs but reminding him of the unhappiness and difficulties which might follow the wedding. But Lieutenant Pinkerton declared that he loved Cho-Cho-San and impertinently asked the Consul to drink the health of his new Japanese relations-to-be, adding another, in his conceit, to the real wife from America whom he nevertheless hoped to marry some day.

And scarcely had his boasting toast been drunk,

The Employes' Magazine is a monthly publication devoted to the interests of the employes of The Union Pacific Coal Company and Washington Union Coal Company, and their families, and s distributed to employes free of cost, subscription price to other than employes, $1.50 per year.

Articles of interest to our readers, photographs and sketches suitable for reproduction, are solicited and should be addressed to Editor, Employes' Magazine, Union Pacific Coal Company, Rock Springs, Wyoming.

Jessie McDiarmid, Editor

as the social amenities demanded of the Consul, than Goro ran in to say that Butterfly and her friends were coming. They sang as they came and because Butterfly (Cho-Cho-San) was so happy in her love for Lieutenant Pinkerton, she sang louder and more beautifuly than all the rest. The Consul was presented and then little Butterfly explained that her people were wealthy once but that since her father's death and the loss of their fortune she had to earn her living as a geisha. Consul Sharpless couldn't help but admire her and teased her to tell her age, suggesting that she must be about ten years old. Butterfly, after making him guess, told him she was fifteen.

The High Commissioner, the Official Registrar and a crowd of relatives came in then and in the confusion of introductions Butterfly asked Lieutenant Pinkerton to one side to show him her few most cherished possessions which she had taken with her—silk handkerchiefs and fans, and with them a knife, a sacred thing because it had been sent to her father by the Mikado, to commit hari-kiri, and, at the last, trinkets which represented the souls of her ancestors. But the lieutenant, sure of her love, showed very little interest or sympathy; not even when Butterfly told him confidentially that she has become a Christian, and in order to prove her sincerity, she threw away the souls of her forefathers!

They were married. The little Japanese Cho-Cho-San was Madame Pinkerton. The American Consul left but the relatives were still there when Bonze, Butterfly's uncle, and a High Priest of the Buddhist faith, came angrily in, denouncing the marriage and especially Butterfly's renunciation of her own religion. And since very few folk ever evolve their own evalutions in such cases, every relative followed his lead and disowned her too.

Lieutenant Pinkerton drove them all out and tried to comfort poor Butterfly. But he hadn't enough depth of nature to be very helpful, and Butterfly didn't understand Christianity, her husband had himself become her religion. And Suzuki, her fathful maid, with her many prayers to a Buddhist shrine, was a reproach to her.

Lieutenant Pinkerton was finally recalled to America and three years after her marriage Butterfly, her maid and her child were very near starvation. However, hoarding the few coins which remained of the money the lieutenant had left her and looking at the secure locks he had put on their doors to protect her and keep her angered relatives out, she expressed faith that her husband would return "when the robins nest again," as he had promised. Suzuki was skeptical but faithful.

One day, when Butterfly had been scolding Suzuki for not believing in Lieutenant Pinkerton, Goro and Consul Sharpless came into the garden and the Consul told her he had a letter from her husband.

"Oh, I'm so happy," said Butterfly.

"And when do robins nest in America?"

"I'm afraid I've forgotten about our American birds and reckon by Japanese seasons," faltered the Consul who knew of Butterfly's hope.

Then Goro, who made his living by marriage fees, tried to persuade Butterfly to secure a divorce and marry a wealthy Japanese gentleman. But Butterfly insisted that she couldn't think of it.

"Besides," she said, "America is my country now and we may not get a divorce because of desertion."

THE Consul was more distressed than ever because, just as Lieutenant Pinkerton was sent back to Nagasaki, he wrote asking Consul Sharpless to prepare Butterfly for his visit and telling that he was bringing his wife of a year, Kate, with him. He urged Butterfly to accept the Japanese gentleman who had now entered to plead his own suit, and asked Cho-Cho-San what she would do if Lieutenant Pinkerton never came back. The thought of such a possibility even made poor Butterfly weep bitterly as she hugged her child. "Why, I could be a geisha again—or I could die," she said, "I could never marry anyone else."

The Consul, with Goro and Yamadori, left and Butterfly, with her telescope, distinguished her husband's ship steaming into the harbor. Quickly she set her maids to decorate the bare room with flowers and flew to don her wedding gown and to dress her little lad in his best.

But night came and they still waited for the lieutenant who did not come. And in the morning Butterfly was still waiting at the window though Suzuki and the baby had fallen asleep. Butterfly woke them and again set Suzuki to work preparing the home.

And presently the Consul and Lieutenant Pinkerton came, and motioning to Suzuki to keep very quiet lest Butterfly see them they started to plan for the care of the little household, the Consul insisting that the baby be provided for. Suzuki saw a lady in the garden and gave up hope when she was told that it was Kate, Lieutenant Pinkerton's American wife. She turned to go and find her little mistress wondering how she could possibly tell her. And the lieutenant, expressing a futile regret, left after giving the Consul money for the little home.

Kate came in from the garden and, though Suzuki tried to prevent her, Butterfly came hurrying in thinking the lieutenant was somewhere hiding. Then as Kate cried quietly and poor Suzuki who loved her looked immeasurably distressed, Butterfly realized that her husband wouldn't come back. Kate told her she had been marreid a year ago and asked if she might care for Butterfly's boy. Deadly calm, Butterfly promised to give him up if Lieutenant Pinkerton would himself come there in half an hour. She made Suzuki draw the curtains, making the room quite dark, and then, in spite of

her maid's protests, sent her to play with the boy in the garden.

She took the white veil from the shrine of Buddha, and took down the dagger which was her father's and, going behind a curtain, stabbed herself . . . . . As her child came back into the house, she stumbled toward him, gave him an American flag and died holding him in her arms just as Lieutenant Pinkerton came running in. She knew baby would have more care in America than she, separated from her own family, could give. And on the knife of her Japanese father was written:

"Death with honor is better than life with dishonor."

Run of the Mine

The Tragedy of Coal

IF EVER a great industry, one which furnishes employment for several hundred thousand men and whose product is necessary to the existence of our present day social and industrial existence, was in a sad fix, it is the coal industry of today. There is nothing much that is new in the present situation except that things are perhaps worse than ever before—worse for the coal operator and the workmen, but withal not so bad for the consumer, who in the past was compelled to take bitter punishment from both sides, but who is now getting coal for less money than he has paid for years.

The daily press teems with contradictory statements made by labor leaders and representatives of the producers, the unctuous voice of the predatory politician cutting in at every turn, much as outside interference affects the radio, and all to no constructive purpose whatever.

While the officers of the Union are charging the coal and iron police with brutalities, Union men are killing Union men in the territory where the police patrol the highways; no less than five Union men were ambushed and murdered within thirty days by their own fellow workmen in the Pittston, Pa., district alone. On March 3rd Rinaldo Cappellini, President of District No. One, United Mine Workers of America, appeared before the Anthracite Board of Conciliation in Scranton, begging the officers of the Pennsylvania Coal Company to reopen its mines for thirty days, in order that the factional war then going on might be halted. The intolerable situation existing within the ranks of the Union is set forth in the following abstract from a press report published in the New York Times of March 4th:

> "Using all the force at his command, Rinaldo Cappellini, President of District No. 1, United Mine Workers of America, told the conference that failure to reopen No. 6 colliery, the principal operation in the Pittston area, would bring in its wake terror and bloodshed such as had never been visited upon any section of the hard coal fields of Pennsylvania.
>
> "Cappellini's appearance testified to the strain he had undergone since last Tuesday, when the latest victims of the miners' war, Alexander Campbell and Peter Reilly, were shot down in the street in Pittston. Information had come to him from many channels that he had been marked as the next victim of the gangsters' guns.
>
> "In Pittston last night a pool was held openly in a popular rendezvous, in which names of possible victims of the gun war were placed in a hat. Chances sold at one dollar each, the pool to go to the man holding the name of the first person to be killed in the resumption of hostilities.
>
> "It was significant that the man who drew the slip with Cappellini's name was congratulated as being the certain winner. Throughout the town it is a general and open topic of conversation that Cappellini has been marked as a human target. He drove into Scranton in a closed automobile, the blinds of which were pulled down. This is believed to be the first time he has set foot out of his own home since the shootings."

Ninety per cent of the charges and counter charges poured out before the Senate Committee (whose chairman expressed judgment before taking the evidence) is no more or less than rot, utter rot poured out to "make political medicine," and meanwhile women and children are suffering poverty and deprivation among the hills and valleys of Pennsylvania and Ohio, and youthful souls and minds are being poisoned against God and Government.

The trouble experienced within the coal industry today does not lie with the earnings demanded by the Union, but instead with:

> (a) The intolerable arrogance shown by a small per cent of Union men wherever the Union got the whip hand, this condition expressed through a small vocal minority, frequently consisting of individuals who have passed middle age without developing enough management capacity to own more than one poor suit of clothes, hat and shoes, not to mention property or savings, and to whom the thrifty, industrious men, who are in the vast majority, knuckle down to for reasons unexplainable.
>
> (b) To the rates of pay and conditions accorded in many Non-Union districts, where, however, peace very generally reigns.
>
> (c) To the indisputed fact that every reduction in cost made by wage reductions is plussed five or ten per cent, and thereafter given to the consumer in an effort to take the other fellow's business.

To continue to rehash the evils of the industry will take us nowhere, it is instead quite time to look the hard facts in the face, one of which is that both the Union and the producing sides seem utterly incapable of defining a program for betterment. The Miami, Florida, meeting of February, 1927, split because of the refusal of the operators to accept the pleadings of the Union officers to, "sit down and together work out a solution of the Central Competitive Field situation." We felt then as now that the operators were responsible for the failure of the 1927 Miami conference, but

what can be said for the mine workers officers who after keeping thousands of Union workers out of the Illinois mines for more than six months, did sit down for four months under an agreement to "do something" only to refuse flatly and completely to do anything on February 8th last. This refusal actually went so far as to include the positive refusal of an offer for arbitration made by the operators, the arbitrator to be chosen by the Chief Justice of the United States Supreme Court or the President. The Union is actually so cursed with internal political strife and bickering that it is incapable of agreeing on any constructive program. That there is ample selfish arrogance on the producing side is capable of provement, but so there is also on the side of the Union, the two sides are not unlike in this respect.

In 1918 the fortunes of the Union were at high tide, Union men during that year mining 71.7 per cent of the nation's bituminous coal, the Union in control in the mines located in Nova Scotia, Alberta and British Columbia. Since that day the Union has sagged in membership and influence until perhaps not more than one fourth of the ten million tons of bituminous coal now mined weekly is loaded under Union auspices. The anthracite fields, which went through a six months strike in 1925 and 1926, returned to work without change in rates of pay or conditions, and this was a miners strike and not a "lockout in violation of the Jacksonville agreement," as has been charged against the Pennsylvania operators as being the crux of the present Senate Committee investigation. Out of this situation much business was permanently lost to the anthracite mines and short time and bankruptcy now stalks in that district.

Let us see just what has happened in the two principal bituminous coal producing areas of the United States between 1918 and 1927.

whole Union wage situation; all the outpourings of men on whatever side will avail nothing unless the costs of mining coal in the competing territories, north and south of the Potomac and Ohio Rivers are in some way brought nearer together, and it is the carefully considered opinion of the writer that the too frequently depressed wages paid in southern territory, plus the absolute failure of the Union organization to try to help the producers located in northern territory, represent the most important obstacles in the way of betterment which now exist.

All the charges made against state and coal and iron police count for nothing in the face of the blood curdling assassination from ambush, of Union men by Union men and the playing up of lawful evictions of mine workers' families months after their men have left the service of the owner company, likewise counts for little, particularly so in the case of the families of men, who, while refusing to work for less than the Union scale in the mines of the company owning the houses, actually (and doubtless from sheer necessity) take employment in the Non-Union mines that have driven their former employers out of business. Much of the noise so made is comparable to that of the boy who, sent to the rain water cistern for a bucket of water and finding the cistern dry, spent an hour "hollering" into the hole, only to find that sheer noise would not condense into useful result.

The tonnage figures quoted above tell the story; the job has moved away from the old Union location and is now roosting south of the rivers. The battle of murder, arson, noise, crimination and recrimination, is being fought in a graveyard. In the meantime the women and children, the aged and the infirm, are deserving of everyone's pity. The Non-Union men, producers and mine workers

Production of bituminous coal, net tons, in the states of Illinois, Indiana, Ohio and Pennsylvania, compared with that of Kentucky and West Virginia, in the years 1918 and 1927.

UNION STATES (Pennsylvania now one-half Non-Union)

	1918	1927	Decrease	Per Cent
Illinois	89,291,105	45,408,000	43,883,105	49
Indiana	30,678,634	17,699,000	12,979,634	43
Ohio	45,812,943	14,668,000	31,144,943	67
Pennsylvania	178,550,751	131,007.000	47,543,741	26
Total	344,333,423	208,782,000	135,551,423	39

NON-UNION STATES

	1918	1927	Increase	Per Cent
Kentucky, Eastern	20,813,927	51,082,000	30,268,073	145
Kentucky, Western	10,798,690	21,554,000	10,755,310	100
West Virginia	89,935,839	151,680,000	61,744,161	68
Total	121,548,456	224,316,000	102,767,544	85

In the shift of tonnage shown by the figures, prepared impartially and fairly by the U. S. Bureau of Mines, lies the complete answer to the

alike, located south of the "rivers," sit tight and say little, grinning sardonically while employer and employe, living within that parallel of latitude

where civilization has accomplished the most for its children, strike, claw and scratch at each others bodies and souls. The coal industry of Wyoming, Montana and Washington suffered the part of the innocent bystander in 1922 when men and operators were denied the right to work while a fruitless battle dragged out its length in Mississippi Valley and eastern territory. Since then a more rational program has governed and there is no sane man who wants to stew in the devil's cauldron that is bubbling in the Alleghanies.

Stories for the Magazine

THERE are a lot of stories and experiences in the minds and pens of the folks who read this magazine that the magazine needs, to make it interesting. More folks ought to send contributions. And the more the happier. Some one has said that no great literature was ever produced without great experience with life. And however true that may be it is most certainly true that life experiences are the most interesting things there are. Children enjoy and ought to have, fairy stories. But children with their avid and active imaginations make the fairy stories real. A prince quickly becomes a favorite uncle or an older brother. We can remember when the old punt in the river where we spent summer vacations became a gorgeous ship sailing a blue, blue ocean of boundless waves. Children make fairy stories real.

But perhaps real stories of real people are enjoyed by most grown-ups. And however simply a tale is written, if it carries truth and conviction it has quality. Everybody is enjoying the simply written account of the homely experiences of Sir Harry Launder, the famous Scottish singer, who was brought up in the coal district of Ayrshire. Perhaps its simplicity is the cleverness of supreme artistry, the art that conceals art. Nothing is more pathetic than a striving for wordy effects that overpower the picture they attempt to paint. But we feel that the autobiography of Harry Lauder holds the attention because it tells real experiences of real people.

Please may we not have more early day incidents, accounts of hunting and fishing trips—tales about us. We do like us. And this is our magazine.

Wages and Unemployment

THERE is much being said by publicists, and others, through the columns of the daily press and the labor journals relative to the growing number of unemployed. How far politics enters into the discussion it is quite hard to estimate, but it is safe to say that the waiting line that stood some 5,000,000 long after the return from France of our army of two million men, and which perceptibly shortened in 1923, is again taking on form.

That there is a definite lack of dependable information on the unemployment situation is also true, and it will take a year or more for the special commission appointed by the Secretary of Commerce to get at the facts. The Hoover Commission, if it runs true to form, will not only assemble basic facts but will suggest ways and means that will be remedial.

The present age is a mechanistic one, and the development of machinery, together with the extraordinary extension made in the use of electric power within the past ten years has increased the unit production per man hour very materially. This change has come to all industry, including agriculture, where the output has increased 48 per cent since 1900. The statement has been made that 45,000 harvesting and threshing machines displaced 130,000 high priced seasonal workers on our farms last year, the farmer saving $30,000,000 by substituting machines for hired hands. During the last four years farm labor has decreased 5 per cent, while the volume of farm products has gone up 10 per cent. There is a change taking place in the bituminous coal industry, coal, however, not making the showing that certain other important industries are making. The following table shows the change in the volume of output, change in number of workers employed and an index of "self-sufficiency" obtained by adding the per cent gain in output to the decrease in workers employed.

Industry	Per Cent Increase in Output	Per Cent Loss in Employes	Index of Self Sufficiency
Oil refining	84	5	89
Tobacco	53	13	66
Meat (packing houses)	20	19	39
Railroads (1922-6)	30	1	31
Automobiles (1922-6)	69	(gain) 48	21
Rubber tires	28	(gain) 7	21
Bituminous coal	4	15	19
Electricity (1922-7.	70	52	18
Steel	8	9	17
Cotton mills	3	13	16
Electrical equipment	10	6	16
Agriculture	10	5	15
Lumber	(loss) 6	21	15
Men's clothing	1	7	8
Paper	0	7	7
Shoes	(loss) 7	12	5

It will be observed that the oil refining industry, largely as the result of an increased measure of scientific technique, made more progress than any other industry; tobacco, a luxury product, ranking second in progress made; the automobile industry, and electric generation and distribution, both showing, with tobacco, marked increases in output.

Machinery and improved methods are not the only factors affecting the situation; the growing

number of women workers, not alone unmarried women but those who are married, enters strongly into the situation. A recent census of workers employed in the city of Binghamton, New York State, developed that with a population of 67,000, the wage earners numbered 25,000, one third of the workers being women. Of each two women who go regularly to work, one was found to be married. There is no question more worthy of the earnest attention of our national government than that of creating opportunity for employment for those who honestly seek same. The remedy would seem to lie in the continuous conduct of well planned municipal, state and national improvement programs; improvements, extensions and betterments, well thought out, well worked out, and thereafter honestly carried out; providing in this way an outlet for our surplus material and growing surplus of labor.

Watchman! What of the Night?

EVEN for a Presidential election year the outlook is not so bad. On March 1st the unfilled orders of the United States Steel Company stood at the highest point in two years, 4,398,189 tons, the gain for February, the sixth consecutive month, showing an increase of 122,242 tons.

The automobile manufacturers are now by far the heaviest consumers of steel. At present there are 23,125,000 automobiles and trucks in use—more automobiles than occupant-owned homes—or, roughly, one automobile for every five persons in the United States. Between 4,000,000 and 5,000,000 new cars will be produced in 1928 and the manufacturers are now counting on putting two or three cars into each family where at present but one is used. As cars get cheaper, resale values disappear and many old cars are now being cut up into scrap. Certain manufacturers it is said will now pay $50 each for certificates showing that automobiles of their make have been destroyed. Henry Ford is not doing this but it is said that the Ford Company has put out orders to accept no trade-ins of the old Model T on the new Model A. Every householder should save his old Model T Ford for a mantel piece before they attain the antique price standard.

If the non-sale value of old cars disappears we predict that every student, knidergarten, primary, grammar or high school grade, will have his or her own "road bug" properly (we hope not obscenely) labeled, to clutter up the roadways. That means more roadways, more traffic officers, more jobs for the undertaker—more prosperity. It sounds like raising rats to feed cats and feedings cats to raise rats—and so on ad finitum; no disrespect to the infants, youth must have its fling.

Passing from the question of cars there are many signs that suggest that the debacle is yet far off. All industrial stocks are up and they seem to stay up, perhaps on the theory laid down by the late Pierpont Morgan, Sr., that "it never pays to sell America short." The price of many agricultural products, including grain, live stock and wool, show a healthier turn. Lumber is picking up, so is building, and savings and the sale of life insurance mounts to new heights.

The New York Journal of Commerce is authority for the statement that the du Pont interests are about ready to start the construction of their new $8,000,000 rayon yarn plan near Richmond, Virginia. Other less sizable plants are going up, all of which holds out the hope that there will be no dearth of silk stockings during the coming season. Cotton is in the doldrums in spite of the boll weevil, we just don't wear cotton these days. Old Kings Coal and Cotton are at the bottom of the heap. As for coal it has in the twenty-five years we have intimately known it, always been one of two things, "drunk or down."

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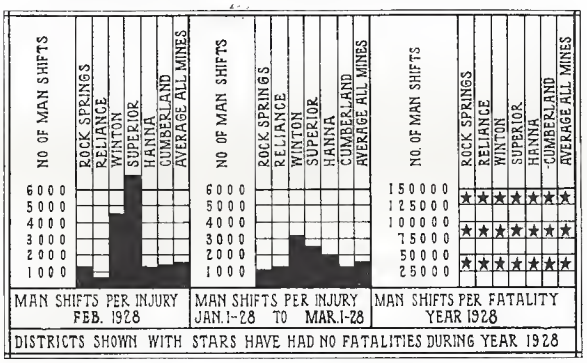
Make It Safe

February Accident Graph



We have gotten away to a good start for 1928. Two months have passed and all districts still remain with their stars intact. Fine work, let's keep it up. At best, coal mining is and always will be a hazardous occupation, and when the accidents of the industry are reduced to the minimum the number will be all too high. It is the prevention of the avoidable accidents that we try to keep before your mind; those accidents that result from the "taking a chance"; the man who loads the car before setting the prop or who waits until tomorrow to pull that loose piece of rock down. When the purely avoidable accidents are at a minimum, our injury list will be practically nil.

While sightly less than last month, our non-fatal rate is still high. During February there were twenty-two injuries reported, nearly all of which were of a minor nature. 34,260 man shifts of labor were performed, the resulting ratio being 1,548 man shifts per accident.

For the first two months, Winton is out in front, leading Superior by a substantial margin. With but two months past, it is too early to predict pennant winners as almost anything can happen.

Again we are singularly free from injuries due to roof falls. Apparently this menace is fairly well in hand, and our haulage seemingly needs a little attention, many of our accidents the past month resulting from this cause.

One Hundred Per Cent Training in First Aid

Early in April the U. S. Bureau of Mines rescue car will be in the Wyoming coal fields to start their annual instruction in Mine Rescue and First Aid work. Little need be said concerning the Mine Rescue instruction as this can only be taken by comparatively few men, those selected by the company officials. It is the First Aid we wish to particularly bring before your attention.

Recently a communication was received from the U. S. Department of Commerce, through the Bureau of Mines, urging 100 per cent training of all employes in First Aid. The advantages of this training have been dwelt upon too often to require repetition.

Several coal producing companies of Illinois and other eastern states, as well as many oil companies of this and other western states, have secured this training and we have therefore replied to the Bureau engineers that we will do everything possible to train every employe of The Union Pacific Coal Company.

This work received much favorable consideration in the east and many companies are receiving much favorable newspaper comment for their efforts along the "100 per cent training" lines.

Owing to the large number of employes and the limited time of the rescue car in this territory, it may be possible that all cannot be trained by the car engineers. Competent instructors will be trained who will carry on the work of the Bureau engineers after the car has departed.

Realizing that first aid instruction is accident prevention instruction, this work has received the approval of the union officials, the government and company officials, and it only remains to receive the co-operation of the men themselves to put this over.

Lectures to School Children Get Results

Between five and eight hundred children are annually injured in the United States by playing with blasting caps. Death results but rarely, the injuries usually consisting in the loss of sight of one or both eyes or the loss of fingers. At least three such accidents have occurred among children in the mining towns of this company.

An educational campaign among the children was recently started when Mr. Thomas Gibson, of the Safety Department, visited the schools in all districts and addressed the students on the hazards of powder and caps. In addition to the talk, Mr. Gibson had "dummy" sticks of blasting powder and "dummy" caps and detonators so

(Please turn to page 137)

Careless Handling of Explosives

Within the past few weeks permissible explosives in quantities reaching in one instance forty-four sticks, as well as electric detonating caps, have been found by the Railroad Company's coal chute forces while unloading railway fuel coal.

No element of malice has entered into this matter, on the other hand sheer carelessness in the distribution and use of explosives is wholly responsible for the situation.

No man with even the smallest theory of safety will scatter explosives about as has been done by employes of The Union Pacific Coal Company, and steps have been taken to trace each stick of explosive from the magazine to the face, and, when the responsibility is located, the offending individual will be dismissed immediately from the service.

Safety Meetings In All Towns

"I dare do (for humanity) all that may become a man."

—Macbeth

WITH the three-fold purpose of honoring the mine foremen winners of non-fatal accident medals and the winners of safety watch awards; a vigorous discussion of mine safety and an announcement of the coming First Aid One Hundred Per Cent Training Compaign—if indeed these may not be resolved into one resolute purpose with tremendous possibilities of energized safety effort—safety meetings were held at Winton, Rock Springs, Reliance, Superior, Cumberland and Hanna, March thirteenth to twentieth.

President Eugene McAuliffe, Vice President George B. Pryde, Chief State Mine Inspector Lyman Fearn, Mr. George Young, State Vice President, U. M. W. of A., Mr. James Morgan, Secretary, U. M. W. of A., Safety Engineer J. A. Smith and General Superintendent A. W. Dickinson comprised the party that visited these towns. And many others, miners, mine superintendents, foremen and officers followed the meetings from town to town.

At Winton Superintendent Thomas Foster and a crowded auditorium greeted the 'safety party"; Winton's famous band was in attendance and a splendid program of music and song preceded the discussions. Mr. John Constantino played a saxophone solo, Mr. Harry Bingham and Miss Florence Bingham sang a duet, and Masters Bobby Dodds, Toivo Keinonen and Mr. Constantino played a saxophone trio before Mr. Lyman Fearn, State Mine Inspector, was called on for the presentation of the problem of making the mines of Wyoming safe.

"There are," said Mr. Fearn, "four major requirements for making coal mines as safe as may be. They are: closed lights, permissible powder, rock dusting and water on the cutter bar. These have been provided in the mines of The Union Pacific Coal Company. There are many other minor features and requirements. Provision for these is made in the mining laws of the State of Wyoming and in the rules and regulations of The Union Pacific Coal Company, which in many instances lead the law. Why, then, do we still have to acknowledge a far too high accident rate? Are we not depending too much on the safety patrol men, on the foremen?"

Robert E. Lee said after the Civil War, when all America was distressed: "Human virtue should be equal to human calamity," and this is exactly the note which was struck again and again by the speakers at these meetings. The accident rate was too high, the record a tragically sad one, and there was surely no disposition to discuss it with less than the most stern realism. But it was within the power of the men and officers to reduce the accident rate, and faith was expressed in the "human virtue," which these same men and officers represent, to accomplish its control.

Mr. George Young, Vice President, U. M. W. of A., representing the United Mine Workers of America, said that the organization was behind every method, practice and care which made for safe mines and safety for the members of the organization. He would like to see a greater measure of co-operation on the part of everybody who could further the cause of safety, and congratulating the two foremen who, at Winton, were to receive non-fatal accident medals, he hoped that another year would surely bring further awards and the "safety watch," which would mean that no fatal accident had occurred in the district during the year. He congratulated his fellow members of the Wyoming Union because of the opportunity they have of continued work under the Jacksonville wage scale.

President Eugene McAuliffe was sure Winton was a better town since it got its band, and told of his enjoyment of the musical program. Then he discussed mine safety, the losses and accidents of the past year; comparisons, carefully compiled statistics. "An unenviable record," said Mr. McAuliffe, "nor can I tell why it is. Certainly you are a superior class of men. And this makes it just so much more difficult to understand. But we've had the losses and, following them, we have found it impossible to measure the subsequent and additional distress of the saddened and bereaved families and children deprived of a father's guidance and care. We have spent money in safety work and we are willing to spend more money, but men must have the will to work with these dollars. Men must accept the responsibility of care for themselves and care for their fellow workmen. We have had accidents that were not beyond someone's control—something to which we find it impossible to reconcile ourselves." Mr. McAuliffe called on Mr. Wm. Spence and Mr. Donald Foote to receive the medals, announcement of which awards had been made a year ago as going to the foremen who, during the year, had experienced no fatal accident in their mines. Mr. Spence received his medal for his foremanship at No. 7 Winton and No. 1 Reliance, and Mr. Foote for his operation of No. 3 Winton.

On Wednesday evening, March 14th, the men—and women and children too—of Rock Springs met in the auditorium of the Elks Home for a similar meeting, and before the serious discussions enjoyed a wonderful group of songs by Mrs. A. W. Dickinson, choruses by the High School Glee Club and a vocal selection by Tommy Jones.

Mr. Lyman Fearn again represented the State of Wyoming Mine Inspection Department, and Mr. James Morgan, Secretary-Treasurer, represented the United Mine Workers of America. Mr. Morgan said, "We appreciate the continued effort which is being made to secure the safety of our members because, after all, it is of most vital interest to them, to their wives and children, their dependents, and I have often wondered if the man who is sometimes careless for himself would not exercise caution in behalf of those who need his care. I am here to show that we are glad to co-operate and to assist as far as we may in every effort made to reduce accidents. I am proud of those of our members who have won safety watches. And if organized effort carried out consistently does not result in safety must we not carry the responsibility back to the individual worker?"

Mr. McAuliffe called on Mr. Thomas Brawley, who, by vote of the men of Rock Springs, received the watch award, and in making the presentation said: "I am sure you feel that this comes to you not as a gift from The Union Pacific Coal Company, but as an expression of the good will of the five hundred men who voted their appreciation of your safety interest and work." Then Mr. Thomas Overy, Mine Foreman, Rock Springs, was awarded a medal and said that he wished to publicly thank the men who had worked with him during the year. A medal was also awarded to Mr. Jed Orme, Foreman of No. 7 Mine, Rock Springs, who was unable to be present to personally receive same because of absence from the city.

If it is true that "there is no success where there is little laughter," then an explanation of the successful meeting at Reliance might be found as the party of safety speakers were greeted with joyous music by the Reliance High School Orchestra and the Reliance Band, and a song by Mr. Dave Freeman and Mr. Jimmy Kovach, for which Mrs. H. L. Lawrence played the accompaniment; Mrs. M. W. Medill and Mrs. Mary Tolzi were a reception committee. And here Mr. Hugh Kelley had been elected to receive the safety watch which went to Reliance. And there were many in the audience who had

received First Aid instruction from Mr. Kelley, many of the younger folks who must have rejoiced in the honor which had come to him and to Foreman Ralph Buxton, who was medaled. Mrs. Martha Samuels Buston and Mr. George Samuels sang delightfully, as did Mr. Jack Ramsay of Rock Springs.

Mr. Lyman Fearn's stirring message carried the conviction of personal belief and years of vital work for the safety of Wyoming mines and for First Aid and Mine Rescue training.

Mr. James Morgan represented the United Mine Workers of America and perhaps the nearness to St. Patrick's Day induced flashing Irish stories, which were much enjoyed and served to emphasize the tremendous earnestness with which he carried his plea for the fullest, strongest help by every member of his organization in a united effort to effect individual carefulness and hourly watchfulness, as well as a complete living up to the provisions and requirements of mine safety rulings.

Mr. Hugh Kelley, chosen by Reliance to receive the watch award, and Mr. Ralph Buxton, foreman, were decorated by President McAuliffe, and the meeting ended in a series of old fashioned dances, which were much enjoyed.

And at Superior the following evening there were many Rock Springs folk who had followed the interest out there and who enjoyed the entertainment features of the program arranged by the Superior Community Council; the flag raising ceremony by the Eagles, Junior Girl Scouts, Mr. Port Ward's "Dolls," which, when accompanied by this excellent ventriloquist, never fail to say interesting things; and Miss Catherine Vehar's touching reading, as well as the excellent music of the High School Orchestra.

The speakers at Superior were, Mr. James Morgan, Mr. Lyman Fearn and President McAuliffe, who presented to Foreman Albert Hicks the safety medal he had won. Mr. McAuliffe congratulated and commended Mr. Hicks and presented an increasingly earnest plea for safe practices in the mines—and on the highways as well. "If America can lead in the many enterprises and fields in which she has led," said he, "she could lead in safety. And when we get the right mental attitude, the theory of safety in our souls and a safety consciousness with us all the time, we will get safety results."

At Cumberland Superintendent George Blacker, Chairman of the meeting, thanked the members of the newly appointed Community Council for their preparations for the gathering, and commended the community spirit of Cumberland, which had carried so many achievements to a victorious conclusion—and had now taken every home in the village to the meeting.

Vice President George Young of the U. M. W. of A. here again made an earnest plea for the strongest support of a vitalized campaign for safety. "We," said he, "as members of organized labor should congratulate The Union Pacific Coal Company on its efforts, should lend ourselves to whole hearted co-operation in any plan that will reduce the accident rate. I believe with co-operation fatal accidents can be reduced to a minimum, and minor accidents greatly reduced.

And State Mine Inspector Lyman Fearn was visibly changed to "Jackie" Fearn, the First Aid boy of Cumberland and the strongest booster for his home town, as he discussed safety matters in this his boyhood home. Mr. Fearn must say "We" when Cumberland, its band, teams, boys and girls or what-not are mentioned. Nor does Cumberland fail to listen to Mr. Fearn's messages. It knows his sincerity, the things he is "which talk so loud" they emphasize what he says.

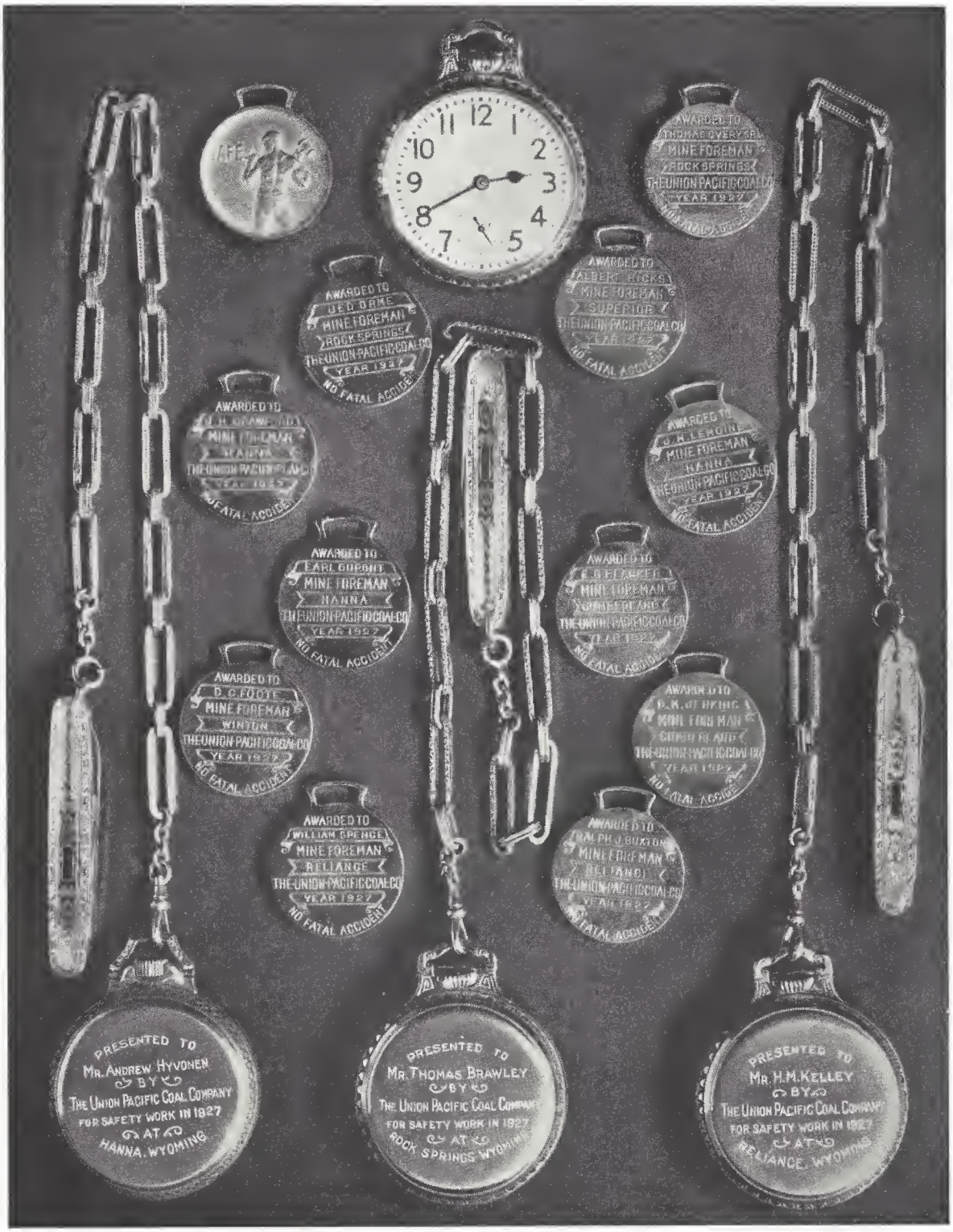
And here Mr. McAuliffe presented foremen's medals to Mr. George Blacker, now Superintendent, and to Mr. D. M. Jenkins, after a discussion of mining and mine safety problems which held the almost breathless attention of the largest group of folks Cumberland had gathered together for many a day.

After the close of the Cumberland presentation exercises, the chairs were cleared away and the famous Cumberland band was, with a touch of the magic wand of its leader, Bishop Young, translated into an orchestra, which in a moment broke into dance music that took half of the assembled audience out upon the floor, while the remaining half, after taking their places at the tables placed upon the spacious stage, regaled themselves with the appetizing supper provided by the ladies of the Cumberland Community Council.

Cumberland, as a mining village, is passing away, due to the exhaustion of the mineral upon which it was foundationed. It is drifting toward "memory-land," where lies old Blairtown, Carbon, Almy, Spring Hill and the other old beloved places of earlier days, but even though the voice of the mine whistles that have blown "work" at Cumberland for more than a generation may soon be stilled, the music of old time comradeships and of old friendships, born out of life-long neighborliness, of hardships experienced and endured alike by all, will continue to ring for years to come in the hearts of the people of Cumberland, and when memory finally sinks into forgetfulness, the silvery notes of Leader Young's bugles will be the last earthly sound heard by the men and women of old Cumberland.

The sixth and last of the series of safety meetings was held in the new community theatre and amusement building, recently constructed by the Coal Company at Hanna, at 7:00 P. M., Tuesday, March 20th. When the curtain rose above the stage the splendidly accomplished band, made up of Hanna people, broke into the National Anthem, and the entire working force of Mines 2 and 4, with their families and friends, rose to their feet with the precision of trained soldiers. Mr. T. H. Butler, Superintendent, acted as Chairman of the meeting, introducing Mr. George Young of the U. M. W. of A., who spoke to his fellow members in the close and appealing manner that is usual with him, and which received meritorious applause at each of the six meetings. Following a selection by the band Mr. Lyman Fearn, Chief State Inspector of Mines, made his sixth stirring appeal for "safe thinking" while in and about the mines, and while driving up-on the highways. Then followed more music and Mr. George Crank, President of the Hanna Local Union, next took the floor, to plea for a continuance of the conduct which had resulted in the men of Hanna passing two years without a fatal accident, bringing watches to the men who had been chosen by their fellow workmen as leading in safety work, and bringing honor medals to the two mine foremen, with a third to Mr. Dupont, a former foreman.

Mr. James Morgan, Secretary-Treasurer of the U. M. W. of A., next rose, after a word of introduction by Chairman Butler, Mr. Morgan prefacing his appeal for co-operation in safety work with a couple of the quisically humorous stories that "Jimmy" is noted for, and then after the band played a tantalizing, beautiful selection, Mr. Eugene McAuliffe rose to say a "few words on the broader aspect of safety." Here, again, Mr. McAuliffe called the attention of his listeners to the fact that for each 21.8 lives lost by accident in the mines of Great Britain, France and Belgium, 100 were lost in the mines of our own country, a country which led the world in material wealth, in scientific achievement and in individual opportunity. Mr. McAuliffe delivered a ringing challenge to the mining men of America and Wyoming when he asked, "Why does our coal mining industry barely hold its own—even lose ground in accident prevention, while every other industry, including those of transportation and manufacturing, show such startling reductions in their accident rates?" Mr. McAuliffe next presented the gold watch, chain and charm to Mr. Andrew Hyvonen, and honor medals to Mr. J. H. Crawford, Foreman of Mine 2, and Mr. J. H. Lemoine, Foreman of Mine 4, adding that the medal awarded to Mr. Earl Dupont, former foreman, would be forwarded to him where he is now visiting in New Mexico.



Prizes Awarded for Safety Work During 1927

Next the pennant awarded for the best "freedom from accident" showing during the last half of 1927, was presented to Superintendent Butler by President McAuliffe, with the remark, "Mr. Butler, take this pennant from me as evidence of what the men and the mine staff can do when they try. You dared to try and as is always the case, you accomplished results that each of the remaining five districts and the men of Tono, Washington, envy."

Mr. George B. Pryde then rose to present Superintendent "Tom" Butler with a new "self-cocking" hat, to be used in the place of the old silk tile with which Mr. Butler so long led the Hanna band as it crashed its way through the village streets, to inspire and encourage the people of Hanna toward better things.

Following a couple of Scotch stories told by Mr. Pryde, and a story by Mr. McAuliffe, that included references to Teddy Roosevelt, two ex-Rough Riders and another "self-cocking hat" of twenty years gone, Mr. Thomas Love, Manager of the theatre building, chief citizen and Mayor ex-officio of Hanna, lowered the stage curtain for a moment, to lift it at once upon the ever-inspiring spectacle of the flag, the flag of our country: our flag, whether we were born in limitless Wyoming, little Delaware, or across the seas. As the silken folds of the flag that has "never known defeat" rose and fell for the first time, the audience came to its feet, the band massed back of the stage rendering the soul stirring notes written around the immortal words of Francis Scott Key: "Oh! Say can you see by the dawn's early light — —" As the last stirring notes of the "Star Spangled Banner" died away the last of The Union Pacific Coal Company's series of six safety rallies closed, the audience remaining in their seats to view a special moving picture program prepared by Manager Tom Love. When the pictures were finished the Hanna Orchestra began a series of dance tunes that quickly packed the large dance hall adjoining the theatre, and at midnight when the reporter withdrew the two-step was well under way. Let us hope that their was no mischievous "Virginian" hanging about to "scramble" the babies left behind, while the young matrons of Hanna swung in the arms of their husbands across the dance floor.

If it is even partly true that safety is "ninety per cent attitude of mind," as was expressed by President McAuliffe, the results for 1928 will show that minds were helped in their making by the series of meetings which closed at Hanna.

Safety Meeting Sayings

Carelessness is transmittable and safety thinking is also transmittable and success in safe mining endeavor is 90 per cent attitude of mind.

—EUGENE MCAULIFFE, *President.*

I want to thank the man who work with me and who have done more than I have to keep our mine safe.

—THOS. OVERY, *Mine Foreman.*

We have had some complaints about men who have broken the mining laws of the State. If necessary drastic measures must and will be taken to insure obedience to these laws. —LYMAN FEARN,

Chief State Mine Inspector.

Two hundred and forty men have worked under his foremanship safely for a year. To know that must have been reward enough. —JAMES MORGAN,

State Secretary-Treasurer U. M. W. of A.

You have given me a medal for doing only my duty. I will try harder than ever to keep things safe.

—ALBERT HICKS, *Mine Foreman.*

I can't make speeches but I can work for safety.

—ED. TYNSKY, *Pres. Local Union, Winton.*

We must to make safety work effective, play safe, work safely, every day, every time, all the time.

—GEO. YOUNG, *State Vice Pres. U. M. W. of A.*

The men of Local Union 2337 have pledged themselves to the campaign for 100 per cent First Aid training.

—JOE WESCO, *President.*

The organization of the United Mine Workers of America was chiefly instrumental in the creation of the United States Bureau of Mines. I hope every Local Union will support the program of one hundred per cent First Aid training the Bureau will bring to this district.

—JAMES MORGAN,

State Secretary-Treasurer U. M. W. of A.

Your wife does not need the extra compensation you receive for the additional car you load when you should be setting a needed prop or two, as much as she needs you.

—GEORGE YOUNG,

State Vice Pres., U. M. W. of A.

A non-fatal accident is a near fatal accident. When we reduce the number of non-fatal accidents, we reduce the number of fatal accidents.

—EUGENE MCAULIFFE. *President.*

Friends In Need

We hear so much about international relations these days; there are so many volunteer organizations which could—given the opportunity—carry the work of the entire consular services at Washington, plan the details of the duties and attitudes of our own foreign service and, if pressed, give our Department of Commerce a lot of valuable pointers. Healthy enough perhaps.

But in the meantime these same services and departments of government and the men who are responsible for them must carry on and on. And they do. Just now we've been reading in a Canadian newspaper the account of the rescue work being carried forward so heroically at the Hollinger Mine in Ontario, Canada, where forty-six miners are entrapped following an explosion in the greatest gold producing mine on the continent. And along with the stories about trains bearing mine rescue, gas-fighting and other equipment travelling through the night at a speed which sometimes attained sixty miles an hour and called for terrific effort on the part of train crews—along with these we read that the United States Government Mine Rescue car was enroute from Pittsburg, Pennyslvania, and would, in a few hours, be carried forward over the same rails at the same rate of speed. Friends in need. Men, trained to a duty, carrying on and, for their country, answering the cry of distress of a sister nation.

Lectures to School Children Get Results

(Continued from page 133)

the children could know just what they looked like and what to avoid.

That much good was accomplished and that the campaign bore immediate fruit was manifested when Charles Molinar and Oliver Matalini, junior high school boys of Rock Springs, reported to Superintendent McCarty that they had found some dynamite caps among the rocks in the hills north of Rock Springs. Accompanying Superintendent McCarty to the spot, a cache of 300 dynamite caps was found. These caps had been stolen from a company powder house about a year ago by some unknown miscreant, apparently without purpose, and left where small children could easily be maimed for life.

The boys stated that they were hunting rabbits and had stopped to rest. Seeing a can about six feet away they were about to shoot into it when they discovered the contents and recognized them as "the things Mr. Gibson had told them not to touch." Had they shot into them a serious accident would have resulted and both boys might have been killed or seriously injured.

February Injuries

Miner—Was struck by a small piece of falling rib coal, receiving a sprained knee.

Driver—While engaged cleaning slope was riding on trip with foot against car. His back struck low cross bar, twisting his foot in some manner, causing fracture of one bone of leg.

Miner—Switching empty car into room chute. Car struck prop dislodging it, permitting piece of rock to fall striking hand. Received one broken finger, other finger being so crushed that amputation was necessary.

Miner—Was working on end of pillar. Piece bumped off rib, striking him in face, lacerating face.

Roperider—Was loading timber on empty trip. Prop rolled off car bruising leg and ankle, bruise later becoming infected.

Hoisting Engineer—Complained of pain in side. This later developed into an inguinal hernia, probably due to strain from operating switch lever.

Driver—While snubbing empty car to high side of room pillar, horse slipped and in some manner stepped on driver's foot.

Driller—Was using a "one-man drill." While pushing drill into coal, cable burned at point where it enters the machine. Driller received first degree burns on left side of face and wrist.

Miner—Was lifting loaded car on track with jack. The car slipped off the jack and two fingers of his left hand were bruised.

Outside Laborer—Was coupling empty cars on tipple. His hand was caught between the bumpers, bruising and lacerating fingers of right hand.

Loader—While snubbing an empty car to face of room was riding on front of car. He was caught between a low cross bar and the car, squeezing chest and side.

Motorman—In place of turning controller off he threw it fully "on", throwing empty car next to motor off the track and partly over-turning it. He was caught between car and motor and received a bruised hip.

Inside Laborer—Piece of coal flew from conveyor pan, striking him in eye.

Machine Man—Was changing ropes on cutting machine when jack-pipe fell, bruising his back and hips.

Motorman—In coupling, his hand was caught between car and motor, lacerating left hand.

Inside Laborer—Was cut on back of head and shoulder by being struck by piece of falling roof slate.

Miner—Claims to have sprained ligaments of back while pushing a loaded car.

A Forest Preservation Bulletin

The American Forestry Association sends out a bulletin on forest preservation which is a timely reminder that in April comes the time when we, as a nation, think in terms of a country-wide forest care consciousness. It says:

"The frugal Frenchman well knows the value of the slightest twig. He utilizes every vestige of wood—even to the 'brush' which Americans burn as trash. French hearths are warmed with this brush, which is carefully collected from French forests—and even small private groves or a single tree.

"What prompts this extreme conservatism by the French, where wood is concerned? The lack of wood.

"Destruction by the elements—and the normal consumption of wood for domestic purposes has reduced the forests of France to a minimum. The Frenchman knows the value of wood by its scarcity.

"In France, forest conservation is bred in the bone of every man, woman and child. Waste of wood in any form is unpopular: it is considered tragically careless—even sacrilegious. It is not permitted.

"The French people *protect* their forests. They sponsor every reasonable plan to conserve and recreate one of the greatest natural resources a nation can possess.

"In nearly two thousand forms, wood is a vital part of American life.

"We cannot permit our forests to be destroyed. We MUST preserve them. We must grow new forests. Anything less means from fifty to one hundred years of forest famine. Let us take a lesson from the French—before it is too late.

"This deeply and definitely concerns you. Your help is needed."

Everybody's help is needed in putting on a forest preservation program. Even in the matter of the tiny share of mountain cedars we have near us. Should they be broken? Or used for decorations?

Some years ago we drove through the famous Black Forest of Germany. Miles and miles of giant trees, straight rows, straight trees; then miles of more trees less giant-like in size, and in between, smaller trees. A continuous program of re-forestation. Continuous care. Yet when President Roosevelt visited Germany he hunted wild boar and bear in this forest; and nearby, in a hostelry of Berncastle, you may be shown the skin of a bear shot by him in the Black Forest.

We are asking ourselves to think about the care of our forests in this month of April.

Boy Scout News

By George B. Pryde and J. I. Williams.

THERE was a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Southern Wyoming Council, Boy Scouts of America, held at Cheyenne, Sunday morning, February 26th, 1928, at 10:30 a. m.

Roll call was as follows: W. B. Featherstone, Evanston, absent. George B. Pryde, Rock Springs, present. N. R. Greenfield, Rawlins, represented by E. F. McGraw. L. R. Probst, Laramie, present. Dr. Andrews, Cheyenne, present. William Lynn, Torrington, absent. M. B. Quivey, Mitchell, absent. Leo Moody, Scottsbluff, absent. H. B. Henderson, Jr., Cheyenne, present. M. S. Reynolds, Cheyenne, present. President Crane, Laramie, absent. Attorney General W. O. Wilson, Cheyenne, present. Governor Frank Emerson, Cheyenne, present. Federal Forester Huber C. Hilton, Laramie, present. Those present not members of the Council were: J. I. Williams, Rock Springs; Francis Brammar, Cheyenne; F. L. Hannum, Union Pacific Railroad Scout Executive.

Work done in the Rock Springs district in number of Scout Troops organized, finances, etc., compared very favorably with any of the districts in the Council. Much time was given to the summer Scout camps, it being stressed that there should be a physical examination a few days prior to the Scouts being accepted at camp so as to prevent the possibility of an epidemic developing after the Scouts reached camp. Particular stress was given to the responsibility of each of the local Scout Councils, giving care to the safety of the Scouts while in camp. Sanitary condition of the camps was also given much time and consideration.

The subject of the National Council Meeting which will be held in California from April 9th to 11th, inclusive, was then discussed. Governor Frank Emerson, representative for the Southern Wyoming Council, was asked if it would be possible for him to attend. As he was not certain a motion was made by Probst, seconded by McGraw, that they give the President the authority to appoint alternates to attend this meeting representing the Southern Wyoming Council. Carried.

The President then requested a report from Mr. F. L. Hannum, Union Pacific Railroad Scout Executive, on his activities in the Council. Mr. Hannum stated that a

(Please turn to page 141)

Engineering Department

Working a Coal Seam Containing a Heavy Dirt Band

By C. E. Swann.

HERETOFORE it has been considered impractical to operate a coal seam containing a heavy dirt or rock band in a coal field containing other seams of clean coal.

During the past few months several interesting instances have been noted where such seams have been successfully worked, in competition with mines not so handicapped, by the use of a mounted cutter bar mining machine and mechanical loading machines.

Where several partings occur, or in the case of only one comparatively thin parting, it is still considered impractical to load the coal by mechanical loading machines due to the difficulties encountered in separating the parting from the coal during or after the process of loading. However, where only one parting occurs and this is comparatively thick, ten (10) inches and over, loading machines have made possible the mining of such coal as cheaply as clean coal loaded by hand in the same district.

A typical example of this work, reported by the Meyers-Whaley Company, is found in Eastern Kentucky where a seam of coal of approximately the following face section, 48 inches bottom coal, 10 to 48 inches rock parting, 40 to 48 inches top coal and capped by a tender roof (which it had been found impracticable to mine by hand due to excessive cost) is now mined by the following method.

With a mounted cutter bar mining machine a cut is made in the top bench directly over the parting. Cuttings are wasted as these are unusually contaminated by some of the parting being cut in the operation. Holes are then drilled in the coal of the bottom bench directly under the parting. The number of holes depends upon the width of the face. Care is taken that the holes extend the full depth of the cut but none extend beyond. The shots are fired simultaneously so that the parting is thoroughly broken up. In case the parting is unusually thick, several holes are drilled in the parting in addition to those under it and all shots are fired together as described above.

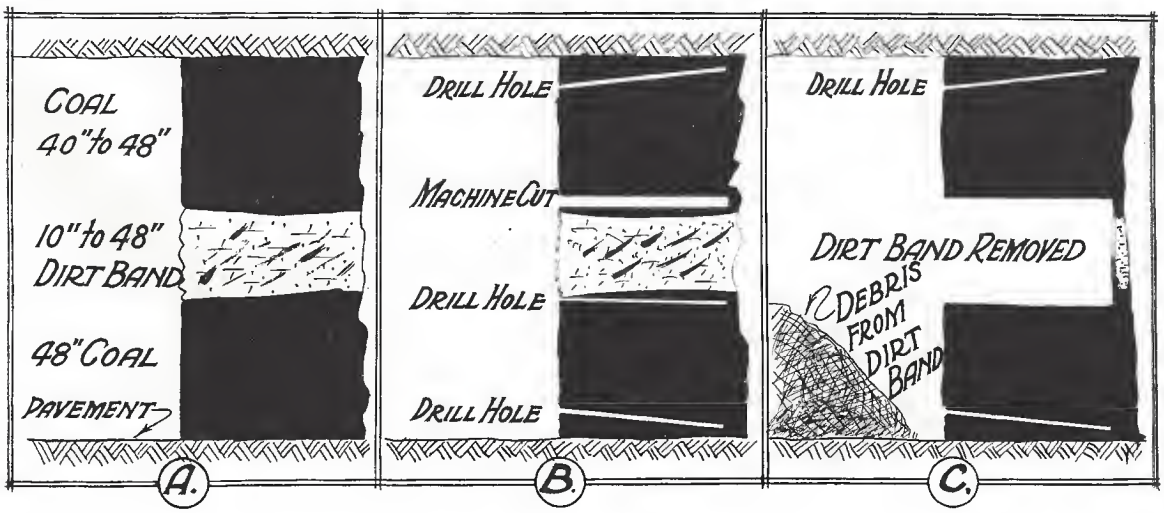
The cutter bar of the mounted cutter bar mining machine is then sumped into the broken rock and, as it is fed back and forth across the face several times, drags the broken rock out of the then enlarged kerf or cut. This operation removes all the large pieces of the broken parting and the major portion of the fines so that a laborer can readily sweep the kerf or cut of all remaining dirt with an ordinary broom.

The rock parting, now on the pavement or floor, is in position where it can be readily loaded and quickly disposed of with a loading machine. The next operation consists of thoroughly cleaning and sweeping the bottom bench face and the floor of all remaining fine rock from the parting, and of drilling holes in the bottom bench of coal close to the floor and in the top bench close to the top coal left up for roof. The shots in the bottom bench are fired first and the top bench is then shot and due to the enlarged kerf or cut an increased percentage of lump coal is made. The coal is then loaded with a loader and it is readily apparent that the loader used for this work must be able to do both the loading of the rock and the coal in order to make the operation a success.

In working a seam of this sort it would be advisable to work two shifts per day; on the one shift the work of disposing of the dirt parting would be performed and as many places prepared as would be required for loading coal on the next shift.

Where the rock band is as large as shown in this Kentucky mine it would be necessary to handle a tonnage of rock almost equal to the tonnage of coal loaded, and it is quite apparent that this work could not be accomplished by hand methods except at a prohibitive cost.

In the Rock Springs coal field the No. 7 Seam of coal north of the town of Reliance, for several miles, contains a dirt band near the center of the seam which runs 6 inches and over, and this seam has been considered, even though it has a good roof, unworkable on account of the high cost of mining by hand methods, but with the method described above it seems entirely practical to mine this seam, the only change in method from that described being to obtain a mining machine of the mounted cutter bar type on which the cutter bar would operate parallel to the dip of the coal seam.



Method of Making Ground Connections

(Continued from the March issue.)

By D. C. McKeehan.

THAT part of the total resistance which is contributed by the soil is the most important part of the ground connection. This resistance is made up of all the multiple paths into the soil which surround the ground electrode. Considering a driven pipe in soil of uniform resistance, the greatest resistance is in the soil immediately surrounding the pipe. In the region six inches away from the pipe the cross-section of soil to carry the current is greater, while at one foot away from the pipe the cross-section is still greater, and so on. While the resistivity of soil varies widely from place to place, it is usually fairly uniform at any one location; that is, throughout the volume that influences the resistance of one driven pipe.

The electrical conductance of any soil is by means of the electrolytes formed by moisture combining with the soluble acids, alkalies, and salts found in the earth, and thus the specific resistance depends very largely upon the kind of chemicals and amount of moisture in the soil. In a salt marsh the resistivity is extremely low, being but a few ohms, and then conductivity is good, while in a dry sand bank such as we often find in Wyoming the resistance becomes very high and the conductivity very poor. The numerous kinds of soils prevent a simple classification and generally three or more kinds of soil are involved for any one driven pipe, since the surface soil is usually dry and more or less non-conducting, and below this a stratum of semi-moist soil of different texture, and finally at some lower level is a stratum of soil which is more or less saturated with moisture.

Ground pipes which are not driven below the frost depth will have a very great variation in resistance throughout the seasons of the year, even when driven below the frost line there is some variation, since the upper soil when frozen presents a decided increase in soil resistivity and has the effect of shortening the active length of pipe in contact with soil of normal resistivity. It must be remembered that ground connections must function during the winter months and so the importance of low resistance ground connections for protection must not be associated entirely with the summer season.

The depth to which a pipe is driven is the most important factor affecting its electrical resistance. There are three reasons for this. First, the area of contact between the pipe and soil increases directly with the length of the pipe below the ground surface; second, the soil resistivity decreases with depth by virtue of the increased moisture content; and third, the change of resistance of a pipe ground as affected by freezing temperatures becomes less with increased depth.

To reduce the resistivity of any class of soil it is only necessary to dissolve in the moisture normally contained in it some substance which is highly conducting in its water solution. There are many such instances, but those most suitable are the sodium chloride ($NaCl$), better known as salt, and calcium chloride ($CaCl_2$) and copper sulphate ($CuSO_4$). These are comparatively cheap and form solutions having resistivities of about 1 per cent of ordinary ground water. They have the disadvantage of promoting corrosion of the ground electrode but not in sufficient degree to in any way offset their advantage in reducing soil resistivity. Probably salt is the more corrosive, but, on the other hand, salt is very much cheaper than calcium chloride and for the latter reason it is preferable in the majority of cases. Sodium carbonate (Na_2CO_3), which is ordinary washing soda, may be used and will have less corrosive effect than the salt. The slight corrosive effects of salt should not prevent its use with pipe grounds. Theoretically it is corrosive, but practically, it is doubtful if any appreciable reduction in the life of a driven pipe would be noticed. This is somewhat substantiated by the serviceability of iron water pipes even when embodied in salt marshes. The copper sulphate has greater solubility than salt at ordinary temperatures and does not have serious corrosive effects on either copper or iron ground electrodes. Some advantages of salt not generally recognized are its hydroscopic properties, tending to retain moisture, and also the effect in counteracting changes content with consequent smoothing out of seasonal fluctuations of the ground resistance. For instance, changing the moisture content in soil from 40 per cent to 20 per cent causes an increase in resistivity of around 40 per cent. When salt is present, the reduction in moisture content results in increased concentration, which means decreased resistivity, and the latter effect entirely offsets the increase by moisture reduction, the effect of salt, however, in producing uniformity of resistivity becomes less with increased dryness, but its tendency is in the right direction. The presence of salt also lowers the freezing point of the water in the soil and thus lowers the point of sudden large increase of resistivity several degrees below the freezing point of water. This also tends to minimize the seasonal variation.

The cost of salt, which is about a cent per pound, should not prohibit its use with all driven pipes where the natural soil resistivity is high. In fact, any case where a ground connection of low resistance is required, maximum economy will lie in the use of several multiple pipes combined with a generous application of salt to each pipe. It should be understood that the benefits of salt are not permanent and renewal of the salt is necessary from time to time. This is because the salt by natural diffusion with the soil will finally be carried outside of the region immediately surrounding the pipe where it is most needed. The percolation of rains and surface water down through the soil will gradually carry the salt away. This percolation of the moisture from the surface downward will of course be more rapid in soil of coarse or loose texture. In soils of close, fine texture such as clay or loam the salt will be retained for perhaps two years, while in gravelly soil renewal of salt should be made at least every year.

A simple method of applying the salt when installing the ground connection is to first drive a 2-inch pipe to a depth of four or five feet and remove this and fill the hole with salt. The ground pipe is then driven through the salt and some soil packed around the top to cover the salt. The ground pipe should always be driven to a much greater depth than the hole containing the salt to insure pressure contact with soil over the greater length of the pipe. In either case the soil around the pipe should be subsequently flooded with water, which will dissolve the salt and carry it deeper into the ground. A second flooding of the soil around the pipe is desirable after two or three days, particularly if the soil is not naturally quite moist. Rains will take care of the further necesary water applications, unless the pipe is where the soil is naturally very dry or rains are quite infrequent, in which case a periodic wetting of the soil is desirable. The grade of salt is not important but probably the cheapest and most satisfactory is the so-called pea size "ice cream" salt.

Ground connections can dissipate energy at a certain limited rate. This rate depends upon the moisture content of the soil, the rate and distance moisture will travel by capillary action, amount of salt used, the size and number of the ground electrodes, temperatures, and other factors. If the rate is exceeded, drying of the soil will occur with great increase in resistance. A pipe driven about 10 feet in moist, moderately salted soil will generally have capacity to dissipate energy at a rate of 5 to 20 kilowatts without an increase in resistance.

Very large energy dissipating capacity requires many ground electrodes in multiple in very moist soil which has been salted liberally.

Where there are arresters protecting the secondary side of distribution transformers, they should be grounded to a separate ground, preferably a pole away from the

primary arrester ground. This rule also applies to the ground connection for neutrals of secondary circuits. The correct practice in this is quite well established, due to the obvious risk to property and human safety which would follow the employment of common ground for high tension lightning arresters and the low tension arresters or neutrals. If primary arresters and secondary arresters or secondary neutral are grounded through one ground wire and ground electrode, it is possible by defect in one ground electrode or ground wire to have the primary arrester overvoltage discharges pass to the secondary circuit with attending danger to secondary insulation and hazard to life on the secondary service. There is, however, no general objection to connecting the secondary neutral to the same ground connection provided for the secondary arresters.

Rocky Mountain Coal Mining Institute

By J. E. Edgeworth.

THE twenty-sixth regular meeting of the Rocky Mountain Coal Mining Institute was held in the Cosmopolitan Hotel in Denver, Colorado, on February 27, 28, and 29, of this year.

Monday morning was taken up with greeting the old timers and with meeting new comers. Registration, instructions, and a short business meeting ended the morning session. The bright point of the morning was the treasurer's report which gave evidence that the Institute is in very good financial condition.

The afternoon session was devoted to three papers. One by Mr. L. W. Birch, entitled, "The Mine Circuit," gave us considerable food for thought regarding bonding and wiring. The second paper was "Rocky Mountain Coals and Coal Research," by W. A. Manuel. Many of us were surprised to learn of the steps being taken by the Colorado School of Mines regarding research work in coal and its by-products. There will undoubtedly be a closer co-operation between the School and the Institute in the future. The third paper, "Recent Developments in Coal Mine Rock-Dusting," written by J. T. Ryan, was read by Mr. McVaney. This paper brought forth a considerable amount of discussion from men representing Illinois, as well as from those representing our western states. Undoubtedly all members present left the meeting with the thought that more thorough rock-dusting is absolutely necessary.

In the evening a banquet and dance provided pleasant entertainment for the members and their wives.

Tuesday, our second day of meeting, may be considered the high light of the meeting. It was opened by Mr. Harry L. Gandy on, "The Bituminous Coal Industry." This was more or less a resume of what Washington would like to do to the industry. Many of us had our own ideas regarding the topics discussed, but it is well to hear different views.

Next came the much-talked of "Cardox Cartridge" by Mr. Frank Kneeland of the Safety Mining Company. The Cardox cartridge deals with the shooting of coal by means of an explosion caused by the rapid expansion of liquid CO_2 instead of powder. This eliminates the great danger now existing when shots are fired. The principal of the Cardox cartridge is the placing of CO_2 in a steel cartridge about four inches in diameter and twenty inches long. This cartridge is placed in a hole drilled in the face and is tamped in similarly to powder. The shooting wire is then taken to a cross cut and there a current, preferably of 225 volts and 180 amperes, is passed to the cartridge for about one twentieth of a second. The CO_2 explodes and the small iron disc, which is the weakest point, gives way at between twenty-five thousand and thirty thousand pounds pressure per square inch. The disc shears and releases the expansive force of the gas against the coal. This results in a pushing or heaving action instead of in a shattering action. The application of the Cardox cartridge will no doubt be refined; already the possibilities of its use are numerous, especially in states where shooting is prohibited during the working hours.

Interesting papers on "Modernizing An Old Tipple," and on "The Castlegate Tipple of the Utah Fuel Company," were read by W. J. Schenler and Andrews Allen, respectively.

On Wednesday Mr. George Watkin Evans read his paper on "Coal Cleaning at Corbin, British Columbia." Mr. Evans had slides which showed wonderful photography. He gave us dimensions of a coal seam which seemed almost past imagining.

Mr. G. D. Jones had with him a working model of a new type of shaker-conveyor and he talked of an installation in Routt County, Colorado. His ideas were novel and they merited a great deal of praise. However, he has overlooked some basic facts which are necessary to the success of any mechanical loader.

Mr. T. J. Waddell of Dawson furnished us with some valuable data regarding the cost of lubricating mine cars. He showed that totally enclosed roller-bearing wheels were by far the most economically lubricated.

Last, but probably the greatest good deed of the Institute, was its decision to continue the Safety Committee and the Safety Code. In future this committee will meet two days in advance of the regular meeting to prepare the safety measures which they wish to present to the meeting for action.

All who attended the meeting, particularly those representing The Union Pacific Coal Company, felt that the only feature to be regretted was the fact that everyone working for the Company could not attend. With this in view the Institute was invited to hold its summer meeting in Rock Springs. Let us all get together to make the summer meeting the best ever held by the Institute. Watch for future announcements.

Boy Scout News

(Continued from page 138)

visit had been made along the right of way in the Southern Wyoming Council and that he had four troops in the process of organization in Cheyenne; and that he expected in the near future to start working some situations in the outlying district.

The University of Wyoming has instituted a summer training school for Scout Executives, and Executive O. W. Babcock will be in charge of the course. It is hoped that all who can spare the time will take this course at the University.

In the evening a Court of Honor was held at the Presbyterian Church, which was largely attended, members of the Council making the presentation of badges to the Scouts.

DISTRICT EXECUTIVE'S REPORT
FEBRUARY 1st, 1928

Troops and Scouts by Districts

	Troops	Scouts
Cheyenne	7	131
Scottsbluff	5	110
Mitchell	2	51
Laramie	1	28
Torrington	3	48
Uinta	2	56
Sweetwater	9	173

Another historical record established in Wyoming. It's the birthplace of Saint Patrick—or at least the chiefest descendent of the patron Saint of Ireland has made it his home.

Mr. Quealy Given Birthday Dinner

IT HAS been the custom for several years for the many friends of Mr. P. J. Quealy, President of the Kemmerer Coal Company, to send him telegrams of congratulation couched in complimentary terms pertaining to the "Auld Sod" and to the fact that he and Saint Patrick both celebrate the same natal day, March 17th.

This year, however, Mr. Quealy's friends took advantage of his presence in Rock Springs to tender him a birthday dinner, which was held at Howard's Cafe, Thursday evening, March 15th. The speakers were Messrs. Eugene McAuliffe, T. S. Taliaferro, Jr., William Harkes, Lawrence T. Dee, James Morgan, Edward Bottomley, A. N. Fancher and many others, all of whom testified in glowing terms of the high esteem in which Mr. Quealy is held, not only in coal circles, but in all walks of life. Mr. Quealy replied that the dinner was certainly an agreeable surprise and that his vocabulary lacked suitable words to express his feelings. He said it was very gratifying to know that his many dear friends, some of whom he had known for sixty years, still had confidence in and respect for him.

The following poem was written for the occasion, a verse being placed beside each plate, the diner, when his name was called, standing and reading same aloud:

By J. R. Dewar:

In four and forty summers
When children gather near
And say to you, "Grandaddy,
A story we would hear,"

By F. M. Bletcher:

Just tell them to be seated
And not to get you harried,
And say, I'll tell you pals
About how tales get carried.

By George B. Pryde:

On Scotland's shores where beauty keeps,
Long watches with the Grampian hills,
Saint Patrick saw the light of day—
A Scot, good friends, without fusses or frills.

By Robert Muir:

Of course he was, and I have seen
On travels up and down the earth,
My car has stopped right by the spot
In Scotland's hills that gave him birth.

By George Young:

And I, a Scot, would add my word,
My father told me years ago,
None but a Scot could do these deeds,
Saint Patrick was a Scotsman too.

By T. S. Taliaferro, Jr.:

But history's long record, I know it full well,
Tells that after the Romans had conquered the isles
And Queen Boadecia had wept in the dell,
Saint Pat's Irish father sailed over the miles.

By W. K. Lee:

From the green Emerald Isle, near Scotia's shore,
Over the ocean, by boat and by oar,
Seeking a spot to rest—and bedad,
Who was to blame him, 'cause then 'twas a fad.

By F. L. McCarty:

And so you see he Irish was,
And if we must admit,
He had a little Scottish burr,
He really couldn't help it.

By Frank Tallmire:

But Patrick was so very clever
I'm sure he'd choose to have
A goodly dose of Cannuck blood
To insure his being brave.

By Edward Bottomley:

But could the saint, I ask you now,
Could Patrick be so charming
Without a bit of Welshman's rhyme,
Or music that's heart warming?

By V. J. Facinelli:

He sang all right, of course he did,
A tenor's high profundo,
But the song that charmed the snakes away
Was opera of Italy—O Sole Mio.

By C. E. Swann:

Saint Patrick was an engineer,
He always did his bit;
He was strictly on the level,
And knew his little trans-it.

Mr. P. J. Quealy, of Kemmerer, Wyoming.

By A. H. Doane:
How could Saint Pat a Scotsman be
Without a care for funds?
I'm sure he took of siller care
And carried many guns.

By Glenn Knox:
Saint Patrick was a mining man
And discovered how the peat,
Of boggy dear old Ireland,
Could give out lots of heat.

By L. T. Dee:
He was a miner sure enough,
And maybe you've heard the fable,
He tied the snakes all in a line
And used them for a cable.

By James Morgan:
Saint Patrick was the wisest man
That ever lived on earth,
He worked for organization
And every worker's hearth.

By Arthur Vail:
I think he was a hunter
And lived in a cabin rare,
Away up in the mountains
Where there are lots of bear.

By A. W. Dickinson:
And if he was a hunter
And to come back he'd care,
I'd turn around and change my name
And help him—get his bear.

By Jack Fearn:
Look now, it isn't hardly fair
That you should be facetious,
Saint Patrick was a safety man
And played the game—courageous.

By T. C. Russell:
Our Patrick was a gardener
And everybody knows
He grew the four-leafed clover
Planted all in rows.

By John W. Hay:
Saint Patrick was a pioneer
And planned the early doings
Of mighty railroad ups and downs
And state-wide comes and goings.

By D. C. McKeehan:
But, best of friends, you know quite well,
You're wrong in your deduction,
Saint Patrick belongs to the State of Wyoming
And here in our midst is his chiefest relation.

By G. C. Davis:
At last I'm ready to agree
And say this man is right,
Saint Patrick left us our P. J.
And that's what makes our might.

The following friends of Mr. Quealy were present at the dinner:

Eugene McAuliffe, Omaha; T. S. Taliaferro, Jr., George B. Pryde, L. B. Farr, Ogden; D. K. Wilson, Thomas Gibson, Thomas C. Russell, Butte; Gilbert C. Davis, Mount Harris, Colo.; John W. Hay, Lyman Fearne, B. P. Manley, Salt Lake; James Morgan, Cheyenne; F. M. Bletcher, Superior; G. A. Knox, Quealy, Wyo.; L. T. Dee, Ogden; P. C. Bunning, Joseph McDermott, Butte; Edward Bottomley, Sheridan, Wyo.; William Harkes, Kansas City; A. N. Fancher, Denver; George Young; James R. Dewar; Frank Tallmire; A. H. Anderson; David Daniels; A. W. Dickinson; Arthur Vail; W. D. Bryson, Dines, Wyo.; W. K. Lee; Gilbert Morton; James T. Hackett, Blazon, Wyo.; W. J. Hillabrant, Ogden; James Rea, Gebo, Wyo.; Frank Anderson, Jr., Crosby, Wyo.; D. C. McKeehan; William Redshaw; Robert Muir; Frank L. McCarty; A. C. Ohlseen; A. H. Doane; C. E. Swann; B. J. Carollo; Dr. Oliver Chambers; V. J. Facinelli.

The Passing of Mrs. Mary Warburton

The unexpected death of Mrs. Mary Warburton at the Hanna Hospital on March 13th cast a gloom of sorrow and sadness over the entire community. Mrs. Warburton was the oldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James Meekin, prominent residents of Hanna for more than twenty years, and was born in Lancashire, England, on January 19th, 1903, coming to this country with her parents at the age of three years. On arriving at the proper age she entered and passed through the grades of the Hanna Public School. On January 4th, 1921, she became the wife of George Warburton, to which union one daughter was born.

Mrs. Mary Warburton

Mary was much beloved by all who knew her, and by her courteous and affable manner endeared herself to young and old alike.

Deceased was a devoted member of St. Joseph's Catholic Church, and an active member and worker in the Altar and Rosary Society, and for a time represented the Altar and Rosary Society as a member of the Hanna Community Council, and by her wise council and timely suggestions was of valuable assistance to that organization.

Burial services were held at St. Joseph's Catholic Church on March 15, 1928, the Reverend Father Morten officiating, and interment was made in the Hanna Cemetery. The love and esteem in which deceased was held was evidenced by the many beautiful floral offerings, and the large concourse of relatives and friends that attended the obsequies. Deceased leaves to mourn her untimely departure, her husband, George Warburton, and little daughter, Shirley, age 5 years, mother and father, Mr. and Mrs. James Meekin, sisters Mrs. Ben Cook and Annie Meekin, and brothers, Thomas, James and Vincent Meekin, all of Hanna, together with a host of sorrowing relatives and friends.

King Coal

Some Facts Not Generally Known.

The following paper was read by James R. Dewar, of the Vice President's Office, The Union Pacific Coal Company, at the weekly dinner of the Lions' Club, Rock Springs, March 1, 1928.

NO DOUBT you have all heard the story of the parson who had just finished eulogizing one of his dead parishioners and requesting any of those present, who wished, to make a few remarks as to the many good works and deeds performed by him during life. No one volunteering to talk, a stranger in the rear of the church rose to his feet and announced if there were no objections he would like to say a few words in behalf of Los Angeles. Now there was a loyal man, and if Rock Springs could only boast of some of his class she would be much better off.

I have often felt that it should be incumbent upon residents of Rock Springs and vicinity to know something pertaining to the principal commodity produced in their home district, not, necessarily, how deep is the Capitol mine, how long the coal would last in Sam McGrew's property, or the production of Bill Jones' mine, but sufficient data to enable him to carry on a short conversation. It occurs to me it would not be amiss if the school children were also kept informed on the details of the mining industry, this information being very easily obtained at the office of the State Mine Inspector who is located in Rock Springs.

To keep you in good humor, as I fear this coal talk might be considered rather dry, I am going to tell you a few stories and regret that my Scottish friends, George Pryde, John Park and others, are absent from today's meeting, as I have a new story fresh from Aberdeen. After a long taxi ride, the Scotchman, who dressed his chickens in red flannels to keep them scratching, handed the driver his fare together with a five-cent tip. The taxi driver glared at the offending coin, remarking scornfully, "Here, what's this?" "Mon, ye're a real sport," said Scotty, "I'll say heads."

I recall a few more stories which may not have been heard, both concerning the mining game, which I am going to repeat.

Two colored men met on the street when the following conversation ensued:

"Hello, Sam, where've you been—haven't seen you for a couple of years?"

"I've been right here all the time."

"What doing?"

"I'se mining."

"Gold, copper or silver?"

"Neither—I'm kalsomining."

I wonder how many of you have herad Mark Twain's definition of a mine—"A mine is a hole in the ground with a liar on top." He was once a miner but evidently referred to some other branch of the business, possibly gold mining, since, in the days of '49, he was in California.

I am only going to touch lightly on coal affairs of this locality, just sufficiently to acquaint you with their growth and magnitude since the first opening was made.

Ever since 1868, in which year there were mined 365 tons of coal (under the management of Thomas Wardell) Rock Springs has primarily been known as a coal center. Last year's production of all companies in this field was 3,342,002 tons. Increase percent 9,155 +.

The various mines of The Union Pacific Coal Company in the Western States since they were opened have produced up to the close of 1927, 104,825,997 tons.

The railroads' (with 7,500 employes) pay roll of $15,000,000 annually is largest in the state. The Oil Companies come next, the Coal Companies third with an annual outlay of $11,000,000, most of the coal being mined along the line of the Union Pacific Railroad.

The first reference to coal as a fuel is found in the Bible, Proverbs, 26th Chapter, 21st Verse:

> "As coals are to burning coals, and wood to fire, so is a contentious man to kindle strife."

These words, it is handed down, were written at the time King Solomon came into power, near 1016 B. C. It is recorded that a portion of his domain consisted of Syria and, near the present city of Beirut, coal mines were in operation then and are still being worked.

Disgressing just a moment, you will recall I mentioned coal was being mined in Beirut, Syria. The attention of the Standard Oil Company officials was drawn to a verse in the Bible (Exodus, 2nd Chapter, 3rd Verse) which said that the ark of bulrushes which the mother of Moses made for her child was "daubed with slime and pitch." Reasoning that where there was pitch there was oil, and if ever there was oil in Egypt it probably was still there, the company sent out a geologist and oil expert to investigate, with the result that oil was found, three wells now being in operation and others being drilled. This item I gleaned from the "Lamp", the official publication of the Standard Oil Company.

The earliest historical record of coal is that of Theophrastus, a Greek author, in 300 B. C., who mentioned in his book that coal was used in Greece and Italy by blacksmiths.

The first actual record of a transaction in coal exists in the form of a receipt for twelve cart loads given in 852 A. D. by the Abbott of Peterborough, England.

In 1190 A. D., the Bishop of Durham, England, mentioned the use of coal, which is the earliest record in that country.

The Monks of Belgium mined coal about 1200 A. D., it being used for manufacturing purposes.

King Henry III, England, in 1239 A. D., granted a license to mine coal and the first shipment to London was made in 1240.

In the "coal" facts I am giving you, you will probably think that a wide range of territory is being covered, as well as a long period of time, but the data furnished is authentic. It is the result of collecting almost every article pertaining to coal that I ran across during the past twenty years.

You will note that I have quoted the Bible in several places, in which good book many facts may be obtained by diligent search.

Because of the smoke emanating from burning coal, it was prohibited from being used in 1306 A. D., during the sitting of Parliament, it being felt that the health of the members might be endangered. During the reign of King Edward I, it was considered a crime to burn coal, and those persisting in the practice were threatened with the scaffold. Wood was the only fuel left and its price later became so high that it was necessary to resort to coal.

In Paris coal was being burned that was exported from Newcastle, England, about 1520, but it did not meet with favor and the question of its use was submitted to learned men of the medical profession to ascertain if it would be injurious to the public health.

England, in 1552, prohibited the exportation of coal, fearing the beds would be exhausted.

The first commercial mining and shipping of coal in America took place from the coal fields near Grand Lake,

New Brunswick, Canada, in 1652, and a suitable monument is to be erected at Minto, N. B., by the Canadian Historical Sites and Monument Board.

Father Hennepin, on an old map, shows the location of a coal mine along the Illinois River (near Ottawa). This outcrop was discovered in 1673 by Joliet and Marquette, and later located by Hennepin in 1679.

In 1684, a license was granted to William Penn to mine coal in the neighborhood of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.

In his early explorations, Father Hennepin also makes note of a "cole" mine along the James River, near Richmond, Virginia. Coal was used in that region, it is known, as early as 1750, and in 1779, shipments of the commodity were made to the northern states.

The first coal to be coked in Pennsylvania was in 1816.

In 1817, Josiah White and Erskine Hazard, manufacturers, conceived the idea of burning coal from the anthracite mines in their plant and secured a twenty-year lease upon the property of the Lehigh Coal & Mining Company. Included in the agreement one of the conditions read that they should deliver for their own benefit at least 40,000 bushels a year to Philadelphia, and they should pay, on demand, an annual rental of one ear of corn for the property.

In the Glace Bay district, Nova Scotia, Canada, a coal mine extends for several miles under the Atlantic Ocean. It is operated by the Dominion Coal Company, a subsidiary of the British Empire Steel Corporation. The shaft is down 700 feet and the management endeavors to keep at least one thousand feet of roof over head by taking frequent soundings—above that is 300 feet of sea water. This mine was only opened in 1924 but is strictly the last word in A-1 coal properties. Electric trains consisting of fifty two-ton cars run on double track at a speed of 35 miles per hour—heavy rails being used similar in weight to surface railroads. Over 3,000 tons are daily produced and tributary they figure they have 120,000,000 tons, sufficient for over 100 years. Electricity is used for the first three miles underground, from that point horses, whose heads are equipped with closed lights, do the hauling. Instead of timber, steel supports are used, the girders for the roof being one inch thick.

General Items

The most northerly coal mine is in Spitzbergen (500 miles north of Norway), the point from which Commander Byrd flew to the North Polar regions in 1925.

The most easterly coal is mined in this country at Plymouth and Cranston, Rhode Island, and the most westerly at Coos Bay, Oregon. The coal at Bellingham, Washington, is claimed to be the most northerly and that at Santo Tomas, Texas, the most southerly.

The mines of the Fushun district, Manchuria, China, are the oldest workings, having been operated 3,000 years ago for the copper smelting trade.

The largest coal mine in the world—New Orient—has a capacity of five and one-half millions tons yearly. In November, 1926, in one eight-hour shift it hoisted 13,563 tons. It is located at West Frankfort, Illinois, and is owned by the Chicago, Wilmington and Franklin Coal Company.

Probably the deepest *coal* mine is at Mons, Belgium, which twenty-five years ago was 3,937 feet. The Pendleton Colliery in England is, undoubtedly, the deepest mine in Great Britain—nearly 3,900 feet, while France has one 3,311 feet, and Germany, (at Chemnitz) one 3,117 feet deep. In the anthracite field of our country, the Glen Alden Coal Company reports its Auchincloss shaft No. 2 is 1,698 feet in depth.

Norwell, in Victoria, Australia, has a seam of brown coal 780 feet in a total depth of 1,010 feet of strata. In Manchuria, China, Fushun Province, the main bed runs from 100 to 230 feet thick. The Lehigh Coal & Navigation Company Mammoth vein in Carbon County, Pennsylvania, is 114 feet in thickness. This company was founded in 1792 as the Lehigh Coal Company. The same bed near Shenandoah measures between 150 and 200 feet. The thickest vein in the bituminous section was always claimed for a mine near Conroy but, I learn, Gillette now comes to the front claiming the honor.

The Sewell bed in Pennsylvania is twenty inches thick. At Lancaster, England, a seam of eight inches is mined. It is known as Cannel coal and brings a very high price. In Yorkshire, England, as well as in Somersetshire, are beds of fourteen inches to twenty-six inches. Belgium also has some thin veins of from twelve to eighteen inches thick. In Missouri (what is known as the Lexington bed) coal is found and worked which is from fourteen to twenty-four inches, the average being eighteen inches. Iowa has a seam fourteen to eighteen inches.

A New Mexico Copper Company mines for its own use coal seven inches to fifteen inches in thickness.

The *deepest mine* in the world is a gold mine located at St. John del Rey, Brazil, South America, being 6,726 feet vertically below the top of the main shaft. This depth is reached by a series of connected shafts, resembling from the prints a flight of stairs. It was started in 1834, gold, however, having been mined continuously for over 200 years in that vicinity.

South Africa has gold mines also of no mean depth, the Village Deep workings extending downwards 6,263 feet.

The Calumet and Hecla property in Michigan is down 5,990 feet vertically.

Strange as it may seem, both anthracite and bituminous are produced in the same bed in what is known as the Bernice field, Sullivan County, Pennsylvania.

In our own territory (Routt County, Colorado) bituminous and sub-bituminous coals have been changed locally to anthracite by the near approach of molten igneous rock, and in such places anthracite and bituminous come from the same mine.

Coal, lead and zinc are mined together in some of the pockets surrounding the main coal field in Missouri. Enough lead and zinc to make it profitable to concentrate the metallic contents before shipping the coal are found.

Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Virginia, Arkansas, New Mexico and Colorado are anthracite producers.

A coal mined at Breckenridge, Kentucky, contains the highest percentage of volatile matter (62%) and yields on distillation 130 gallons of oil to the ton. It also produces gas of the highest candlepower.

Wyoming has more coal than any state in the Union, the combined areas of Montana, Wyoming and the Dakotas containing about 1,200 billion tons.

Removable coal in Wyoming is estimated by the United States Geological Survey at 1,078,621,100,000 tons. Recent experiments in extraction of oil from low grade coal indicates oil content of Wyoming coal at 1,000 pounds to the ton. Recoverable coal in Wyoming contains sufficient oil to equal our present petroleum production for approximately 3,000 years.

The largest body of Cannel coal is probably that in Texas, located in the Santo Tomas district near Laredo, extending over a portion of three counties. This class of coal is usually found in lenticular deposits.

The United States has about half of the coal of the world, Canada being second, with China, Germany and Great Britain folowing in the order given.

Pennsylvania produces one-fifth of the entire tonnage of the world.

The bituminous output of the United States for a normal year is about 600,000,000 tons while in the same period anthracite is extracted from the ground to the tune of 90,000,000 tons.

By-Product Coke is produced by coking pulverized coal in retort ovens, tar, ammonia and gas being driven out in the process, hence its name By-Product. The product remaining consists of carbon, the heat-giving property in all fuel. Some eighteen to twenty-two hours are taken to carbonize thirteen tons of coal.

From one ton of coal about 1,500 pounds of coke may be produced and twenty gallons of ammonia water, and 140 pounds of coal tar are also extracted in the process. Distillation of the coal tar results in sixty-nine pounds of pitch, seventeen pounds of creosote, fourteen pounds of heavy oils, innumerable naptha products, together with aurine, benzine, aniline, etc. Another by-product is toleune from which comes saccharine, which is 230 times sweeter than sugar. A chemist once told me there were nearly 1,000 known by-products and maybe 10,000 still to be discovered. Some of them are used in the pharmaceutical business, others by the dye industry, some in explosives, disinfectants, tanning, photography, paints, fertilizer, candy, etc.

86,255,836 pounds of coal tar products were sold in 1926, the valuation being $36,312,648, developments along this line, according to a government report, being unparalleled in the history of the chemical industry. Here are wholesale prices on coal tar products derived in the making of By-Product Coke from coal:

Benzoic Acid (Benzoin)	$0.95	oz.
Benzoic Acid from Toluene	10.50	lb.
Picric Acid	1.75	lb.
Salicylic Acid	.60	oz.
Creosote-Carbonate	2.29	oz.
Vanillin	.75	oz.
Toluol (in tank cars)	1.50	gal.
Crude Carbolic Acid	.50	gal.
Lampblack	.14	lb.

The distillation of fuel oil from coal (or, as it is sometimes termed, the liquefaction of coal) has been perfected and rumor has it that the Standard Oil Company has purchased for this country, the formula of Dr. Bergius, the German chemist, and the Royal Dutch Shell Company has an option on the process for Great Britain. The doctor began work in 1912 and has had samples of coal to experiment with (it is said) from every country in the world. The work has been carried on all these years continuously at a cost of millions of dollars, and it is claimed Bergius knows more about the chemistry and physical structure of coal than any other living man. The Bergius process produces from 93 to 133 gallons of liquid fuel from one ton of coal, from which is obtained about forty gallons of motor fuel. The Standard Oil and the Dutch Shell Companies each paid for their rights one hundred million dollars.

In 1926, the average amount of coal produced per man per day was 4.50 tons in the bituminous and 2.09 in the anthracite fields.

About 10,000,000 tons per week are produced in the bituminous trade in the United States. The 1927 output of bituminous coal was 520 million tons.

The world output of lignite, bituminous and anthracite for 1926 totalled 1,363,000,000 metric tons, the percentage produced by the United States being 43.8.

The estimated reserve of bituminous, sub-bituminous and semi-bituminous coal in the United States, within 3,000 feet of the surface, is nearly two and one-half trillion tons; the lignite deposits are 940 billion tons; this data from a report submitted to President Coolidge on September 6, 1926, by the Federal Oil Conservation Board (Secretaries of War, the Navy, the Interior and Commerce). This Commission, in unison with the Naval Oil Reserve Board will, it is stated, recommend to the Government the withdrawal of some 4,000 acres of publicly owned coal deposits in Wyoming and Montana (with an estimated content of 250,000,000 tons of bituminous coal from which 80,000,000 barrels of oil could be produced) the possibility being that coal will be the source first drawn upon for supplementing the petroleum supply, hence the recommendation quoted.

Inland Oil Index, December 30, 1927—"The Coal-in-oil Corporation of New York took an option on the properties of the Inverness Coal and Railway Company in Nova Scotia, Canada, the former to employ an European process of crushing the coal, putting it through a by-product plant, extracting the oil, toluol, benzol and zylol, types which will be mixed with ordinary gasoline to produce motor fuel of exceptionally high anti-knock and mileage quantities. High calorific gas will be another product. Ultimate plans include a seven million dollar plant employing three thousand men."

The production of benzol in 1926 amounted approximately to 90,000,000 gallons, that figure being less than 1 per cent of hte gasoline production during the same period. A considerable portion of the output of benzol was used for motor fuel in the form of blends with gasoline.

World patents have recently been applied for by the German Dye Syndicate (I. G. Farbenindustrie) for synthetic rubber manufactured from coal, experiments having reached a stage as to warrant its being put on the world's markets as a commercial commodity. It is declared the equal of natural rubber, is cheaper to produce, thus permitting active competition with the natural product.

If you will read Edwin E. Slosson's (Director Science Service for "Collier's Magazine") article in February 18, 1928, issue, "the Germans have struck oil—not in a well, but in a laboratory." He quoted Professor Hennig's recent announcement "Germany, the Greatest Producer of Petroleum in the Future." A gigantic Bergius plant is now being built capable of manufacturing 50,000,000 tons of synthetic petroleum annually at first and in a few years 120,000,000 tons. The Professor says, "Petroleum can be made by the Bergius process at a cost of $22.00 per ton." Mr. Slosson adds that Germany may compete in her own market since the duty on imported petroleum is $15.60 the ton but asks how can it invade our markets where petroleum sells at from $7.00 to $11.00 a ton. To give you an idea of the magnitude of their proposed output, five barrels of oil are the equivalent of one ton of coal—there are 42 gallons of oil to the barrel —or 210 gallons in the five barrels. At the new German plant now being constructed at Leuna, near Merseburg, immense generators have been built, a single one of them sufficient to convert fifty carloads of coal a day into water-gas for making ammonia, or petroleum, or such other products as the market may demand at the time. The raw material is the crude brown coal or lignite so abundant in Germany. Out of every 1,000 pounds of carbon in the lignite, it is claimed 100 pounds of lubricating oil or motor fuel may be made.

The remark is often heard "Coal is too high." Do you know that coal at $9.00 per ton (price in Denver) is only four and one-half tenths of one cent per pound?

Sugar	@ 8c	per pound is	$ 160.00	per ton
Flour	@ 4c	per pound is	80.00	per ton
Coffee	@ 50c	per pound is	1,000.00	per ton
Steak	@ 30c	uer pound is	600.00	per ton
Tea	@ 50c	per pound is	1,000.00	per ton
Smoking Tobacco	@ 15c	per 1½ oz. can is	3,200.00	per ton

Figure it out.

Railroads Require Less Coal

Class I railroads of the country during 1927 hauled an average of one ton of freight and equipment one mile for every 2.1 ounces of coal used in their locomotives.

This is claimed as a record for that class of railroad by the American Railway Association, which says that not since 1918, when computations began, had the roads attained an average as low as the 131 pounds of fuel required last year to haul 1,000 tons of freight a mile with locomotive and tender.

Boy Scouts and Girl Scouts, are you going to "Be Prepared" in the matter of the First Aid contest?

With The Community Councils

Notes for this page should be at the magazine office by the 12th of each month. After this it will be impossible to use items which arrive later than that.—EDITOR.

Play and Play Equipment

J. McD.

SOME Councils are hoping to be able to arrange playgrounds for the children of their communities during the coming summer. Certainly a need and something that, rightly done, will pay tremendously in health and pleasure. And is it not possible that too little attention is given to children's recreational needs and that children too soon begin to share the recreations of grown-ups? The reverse of the situation might be helpful, that is, that grown-ups share children's recreations because they are so apt to keep in use and stimulate creative ability which is sometimes permitted to die for lack of activity. Sometime we will consider this from its several angles. But now may we discuss the need for the active types of recreation which apply to children.

It has long been recognized that it is impossible to develop a high degree of motor skill unless the muscles and coordinations are trained during the period of growth. And anyone who has kept up with a healthy youngster of pre-school age knows the natural need for activity. Is organized play a necessary part of coordinated muscles?

In schools the system which has probably had the greatest influence on the development of play in this country has been the system inaugurated at Gary, Indiana. The writer visited the Gary schools with a group of students some time ago and at that time there was a departmental system of play, beginning with the first grade. Criticisms of the execution of Gary's plan there were but there were, we were told, few criticisms of the ideal it represents.

Girl Scouting—and Boy Scouting too, teaches all sorts of things by games. Rope games, knot-tying games, table-setting games. Even laws are taught by relay races. Compass use is made into a game.

And everybody knows that the qualities of chivalry and honor taught on the school playground make the title sportsman almost synonymous with gentleman.

Nor should we forget the dawn of altruistic feelings which find expression in some form of social "helping". The playground as well as the organized club and the church recognizes and uses this.

But at this time we could perhaps think of younger children and ask ourselves to try to find the best way to give their play instincts outlet.

The unsupervised playground requires a lot of consideration and there are many advocates of playgrounds who advise that any funds available be first spent for play direction. Many others advise the purchase of small play equipment such as footballs, volley balls, base balls and bats, volley nets, before swings and other stationary helps. This is especially true outside of large cities where space is at a premium and the first requisite is a way to keep little children away from the dangers of the street. But given space and a baseball and bat a group of boys will immediately have a baseball diamond.

Perhaps the *sand bin* comes first in value for small children. It is safe. A *jumping pit* is good and prevents jumping on the hard ground. The *giant stride* is popular with children from seven to twelve, and offers considerable exercise. *Swings* need care in their arrangement and placement. They are a standard attraction but should always be placed where the swinger cannot hit other children. It should not be too high. Steel *slides* are not advisable. Small ones made of wood may be used if there is a good guide rail. Many mothers do not like them, fear them, and certainly they should always have a sand pile at the bottom. *Merry-go-rounds* have little exercise value except for the little folks who do the shoving and it is true that the same children will usually be found doing the working of making the thing go.

Much of the equipment of the Gary schools was made by the children and the writer of this short note has a fondness for home made equipment.

Again most certainly the consideration of play places and play equipment is a splendidly worth while thing for us to consider and is deserving of careful study. Perhaps a system of volunteer play direction can be developed which, with safe equipment, would tremendously relieve careful mothers.

Grounds and Play

THE magazine office has sent for and shortly hopes to have copies of a fine bulletin on play equipment. which is published and distributed by the United States Government. These will be available for interested members of Community Councils. There is a chapter on how to have organized play in a school yard when the school is built on a hill in which some of us might be especially interested.—*Editor.*

Superior

Eugene Kilpatrick of the Superior Amusement Hall takes care of the Community Council library. Recently we visited and most every book was out in use. We were offered the best of what was left—but there wasn't much left. Mr. Kilpatrick says that many of the books are used by students who wish to prepare book reviews.

The How of More Chairs

Discovered eighty disreputable and discarded but once very good chairs. Business of renovating. Results, net, sixty-five good chairs.

More Chairs

Any Community Council finding itself without enough chairs to go around, might S. O. S. Superintendent Mat Medill of Reliance, who knows how to make 'em—and who, moreover, might discover the wherewithal in "some forgotten spot" under the hall stage, as he did in Reliance.

Winton

Winton Community Council has purchased a new piano for use in the hall which is now being managed by the Council.

Mrs. J. A. Scanlin and Miss A. Brown were sent from the Council to represent Winton at the Girl Scout meeting held in Rock Springs on Sunday, March 4th.

Winton issues an invitation to members of any other Council to visit at any meeting.

(Please turn to page 154)

Ye Old Timers

Robert Muir Back From Another Trip

IF ROCK SPRINGS has the representatives of many countries within her gates, she also has her own representative-at-large, Bob Muir, once general master mechanic of The Union Pacific Coal Company and now liaison officer between one-time Wyomingites who have gone away and are scattered to the four corners of the country and the mining town of Southwestern Wyoming. Nor can anyone get so far away or settle in a sufficiently remote place that Officer Muir will fail to find him to carry greetings and some of the bracing breezes of the mountains of Wyoming.

Recently Mr. Muir returned from a trip to California on which he started by motor on February 4th, returning in four weeks. He drove the one thousand miles to Long Beach in three days but was slightly longer making the return trip. William Williams, mine electrician at No. 8 Mine, was his travelling companion and they visited every California town along the Pacific coast except Santa Barbara. It is presumed that no Wyomingites are stationed there.

Mr. Muir met several friends in California, news of whom will be of interest to Old Timers. Mr. Frank Davis, once Superintendent at Superior and now City Inspector at Long Beach, sent greetings, as did Joe Bird, one time Wyoming State Mine Inspector. Doctor McDonald, too, who used to be the physician stationed at Superior, was eager to hear about friends there. Mrs. Jas. LeMarr and Mrs. Francis Curran were at San Bernandino because of its climate, away from the fogs of the coast towns. At San Bernandino, too, Mr. Muir met two gentlemen who used to be in Rock Springs and who, despite the wonderfully warm weather in which Mr. Muir camped out for three nights, and the orange show which was in progress, were anxious to return to Wyoming.

News that Mrs. E. B. Treat, the wife of the former Manager of Stores (deceased) had been ill for a time came through other acquaintances at Long Beach.

John McNeil, Consulting Engineer of Colorado and the Western States, who is well remembered by Old Timers as the engineer who examined The Union Pacific Coal Company properties in the Rock Springs district on more than one occasion, was visited in San Diego where he is building a magnificent new home to replace La Mesa, his present residence which overlooks Balboa Park. Mr. McNeil is a Scotsman and had but recently presided at a Burns' night in San Diego where some three hundred Scots gathered round to enjoy the haggis wi' a Burns' blessing. Mr. McNeil has travelled extensively and, after visits to the parks of Vienna, of London and the Tuillerie Gardens of Paris, declares that Balboa Park, San Diego, with that of Edinburg in which is the huge flower clock dear to every Scotish boy, are the most beautiful in the world. He sent greetings to Messrs. G. B. Pryde and A. H. Doane and the other friends who would remember him. Mr. Muir confessed himself especially intrigued with Balboa Park, in which are one thousand monkeys, and almost decided to start a Wyoming colony in the vicinity of San Diego. Here, too, Mr. Muir met John Robertson, brother-in-law of Mr. McNeil, who used to work at old No. 7 Mine in the early days.

The return trip was most pleasant until at Cedar City, Utah, a snow storm offered some difficulty. But even when at the point near Evanston where the road branches to go to Cumberland, eight cars had been stalled all night in a depth of snow, this most excellent traveller managed to negotiate the hill with little trouble and, with the help of the marooned travellers soon had everybody started homeward. Mr. Muir next plans a trip to Vancouver, British Columbia, Canada, where, even in the dark when his "honest face" which Frank Hicks declares is the proper passport, cannot be seen, the Burns' burr in his voice is sufficient to get him the keys to the province of British Columbia and the all available Canadian hospitalities.

Mrs. Thomas Thomas

Mrs. Thomas of Rainbow Avenue, Rock Springs, celebrated her fifty-third birthday on the evening of Tuesday, February 28th. Besides the members of her family there were present: Mr. and Mrs. William Rodda and Ah How, who used to work with her husband.

Born in Wales, Anna Williams came to America when only seven years old, to Pennsylvania. She was married there to Thomas Thomas and twenty-seven years ago came to Rock Springs to No. Four district. Mr. George Black was Superintendent then and Mr. Morris was manager of The Union Pacific Store, where Mrs. Thomas says she has traded for twenty-seven years.

She is a member of the Ladies' Golden Eagle Lodge and has recently joined the Community Club of Rock Springs.

Like many of the gardens on Rainbow Avenue, here is a thing of beauty and color from tulip time until the last bit of golden glow has faded in the fall. She is, however, planning to have the sod turned this year and to improve her lawn.

Mrs. Thomas Thomas, her son-in-law, Richard Stanton, and Master Ritchie Stanton.

Mrs. Thomas has reason to remember when rescue men from Rock Springs were called to assist at Hanna, her husband having gone and having contracted disabilities which kept him an invalid until his death. It was then that Ah How first began to visit their home, and ever since he has been interested in the children and concerns of Mrs. Thomas, the wife of someone who had befriended him.

Nine children of this cheery pioneer live near her. They are: John, Evan, James and Matt, all of Rock Springs; and Mrs. Anna Jones, Mrs. Richard Stanton, Mrs. Alphonse Dona, of Rock Springs; Mrs. Frank Gates of Superior and Mrs. Thomas Thomas of Seattle, Washington.

Mrs. Thomas came west to Rock Springs with the Wildes and always enjoys these friends who have given neighborly help when trouble came.

(Please turn to page 150)

Of Interest To Women

Home Influences

J. McD.

A man—the real man—may be known by his home, his children.

Years ago we read the story of the great Commoner, William E. Gladstone, making a resolution in the British Parliament regarding the death of Princess Alice, the daughter of Queen Victoria. Gladstone had dared to disagree with Queen Victoria on more than one occasion and it is easy to remember his answer to her indignant: "Sir, I am the Queen of England," his, "Madam, I am the people of England." Then Princess Alice, the lovely daughter of the Queen died. Her little child was dying of diphtheria and the doctor had warned her not to carress or fondle him. But the little fellow in the last moments of his brief life and while suffering begged his mother to kiss him. And Princess Alice held and kissed her dying lad, took the disease and died. And the stern Gladstone described the mother-sacrifice to the breathless assembly as a melted Parliament passed its resolutions of sympathy. And every English history speaks gently of the fair young mother Princess Alice. Homes and home love.

The history of Israel is the history of a family—Jacob and his sons. Homes and home influences count. Sometimes we think that only home culture counts. Home teaching counts. And homes make great men and women. Homes where ideals are. Homes where love abides. Homes where truth reigns.

History has proved that material possessions do not make great homes. But great ideas and ideals and true worth make great homes. And he is a great man whose home and children reflect truth and worth.

Nutrition of Young Children

By Louise Buford, R. N.

IS YOUR child well nourished?

Your child is growing, but is he as large as other children of his age? Is he developing into the healthiest child possible? Many young children become poorly nourished, therefore, every mother wants to know the best way to keep her child in a good state of health, so that she may give him the best possible start in life.

Well nourished children are as tall and as heavy as other children of their age. This is found by comparing their height and weight with tables made from averages of thousands of children of the same age, who were weighed and measured by competent people.

Children between the ages of two and six years are undergoing great mental and physical development. They are emerging from sheltered babyhood to active childhood. Perfectly healthy children of this age are brim full of life—playful and good natured. They should stand erect with their shoulder blades flat against their backs and the abdomen should not be prominent. They should sleep quietly with their mouths naturally closed. Their eyes should be bright and the color should be clear and good.

Careful guidance is needed to keep children well nourished. But at this age, baby habits of eating, sleeping, and playing, are being changed and it is easy to direct them into good health habits, which are the greatest assets anyone can possess.

If your child is irritable, or is inclined to be lazy or indifferent; if he tires easily or stands with his shoulders sagging; if his body is thin, even if his face is full; he is most apt to be an under nourished child. You should consult your physician who could tell you positively whether or not the child is undernourished and help you find the cause if undernourished. The usual causes are lack of sufficiently varied food of the right kinds, or poor food habits, or lack of sufficient water. Or, it may be lack of rest and sleep, or the presence of diseased adenoids or tonsils, or some other diseased condition that keeps him from gaining.

Every mother should be anxious to find the cause and remedy it before the child starts to school. Children who are well nourished learn more easily and quickly and are not so apt to contract illnesses that interfere with their education. If your physician finds some local trouble that is keeping your child from gaining, is it not better to remedy the cause as early as possible, in order that the child will enter school a healthy boy or girl?

You will thereby have the greatest opportunity to further your child's chances for a sound education and a healthy and successful adult life.

Helen Willson of Rock Springs is a real outdoor girl. She is a member of the Washington School teaching staff.

Heigh! Ho! Where's the baseball diamond? Here are Mrs. Richard Stanton and Mrs. Evan Thomas of Rock Springs all ready to play ball.

Woman's Guild of Superior Meets at the Home of Mrs. Alphonse Bertagnolli

Piquant interest was given the March meeting of the newly formed Woman's Guild of Superior by the novel features of entertainment arranged by Mrs. A. Bertagnolli and Mrs. A. Guy, hostesses for the afternoon. Dressed as elderly spinsters, in curls, long skirts and frills, the members arrived each carrying a photograph of some gallant beau of girlhood days. They were asked to tell the story attached to the photograph and many tears of sympathy were shed as Spinster Sanders told about the handsome youth she'd had to send away because his ties were so brilliant in hue, or Spinsters Hagenstein and Weimer recited sad stories of Cupid foiled.

Here are two heartbroken spinsters who still cherish photographs of unforgetable sweethearts from whom some cruel fate parted them, and wearing the dresses worn when their sad good-byes were said in years long gone by.

And could the unforgetable sweethearts of earlier days have heard the group singing of "Just a Song at Twilight" and see the tender care with which the long cherished pictures were handled (and such pictures!) it is most certain that Dan Cupid could have yet rescued these ladies from an unloved spinsterhood.

Food For Young Children

Between the ages of two and six years, children are growing fast and they are very active. They need an abundance of food but it must be simple and it must be prepared in such a way that they can derive the full nutrition from it.

Children do not need a wide variety of food. They do not tire as easily of sameness of food as adults do. Their tastes can be cultivated, to like a wholesome diet. High seasoning should never be added, as it is not best for children and they do not like it until they become accustomed to it. Their systems are not yet ready for adult food. A well balanced diet for a child should contain each day: milk, bread, well cooked cereal, fruit, and vegetables. Milk is the most important article of diet. It furnishes some materials for the body's needs that are difficult to obtain in any other way. It is of vital importance during the period of rapid growth of young children. A child is not considered well fed unless he drinks at least four glasses of milk a day. He can drink one glass at each meal and the additional glass between meals or in his food, as in soup or deserts.

Cereals should be cooked at least one hour and additional cooking will improve the food value of them and bring out their full flavor. Oat meal, cream of wheat, farina, or other cooked cereal should be served every day. Little or no sugar is needed as it spoils the flavor of the cereal and satisfies the appetite before the child has eaten enough.

Bread should never be served hot. Children should be encouraged to eat twice baked bread and crusts for exercise to their teeth and jaws. Breads and cereals which are bolted lose much of their food value.

The greatest lack in the American child's diet, is of vegetables and fruits. If, at the age of two years, spinach, baked potatoes and carrots are not a part of the daily diet, they should be started without delay. As the child grows older, other vegetables should be gradually added. They should be well cooked and well mashed or strained. As soon as the child learns to chew his food thoroughly and has enough teeth to do so, lettuce and celery should be added. Radishes and cucumbers are difficult to digest.

To the orange juice, baked apple and prune pulp that the child was permitted before the age of two, should now be added any ripe or well cooked fruit. Bananas should always be baked, and the first raw apples that are given should be scraped.

Care in selection and preparation of foods for children of this age, is the greatest factor in keeping them healthy and well nourished.

Out

By **Douglas Malloch**

They're in and out, they're out and in,
They're off to look at Rin-Tin-Tin
Or someone else, a dance, a show,
It seems they're always on the go.
They just run in, and just rush out,
They throw their clothes and hats about,
Run for dinner, in for lunch,
And spend the ev'ning with "the bunch."
And, when you tell them what is what
They raise their brows and say, "Why not?"

They're playing bridge, they're making fudge,
They're pretty busy, I should judge.
They're down at Blanche's, up at Bill's
They're driving fifty over hills;
On Sunday night they're always gone,
And Monday, Tuesday, and so on,
They're in and out and here and there,
And they can't see why I should care,
For when I cry, "My goodness me!"
They always say, "Why shouldn't we?"

But now and then they do come home,
For even they can't always roam,
And now and then it happens that
Some woman's meeting I am at,
Or maybe helping at the church;
And then, I hear, the house they search
And hunt me on the telephone,
And fuss and fume and sob and moan,
And run around and fairly shout,
"Gee whillikens, is mother out?"

Mrs. Thomas Thomas

(Continued from page 148)

She enjoys the Community Club gatherings and is planning a kitchen shower to help furnish the kitchen of the Community Club House, and the visitor had to promise a non-crackable cup or two before going. However, rewards follow the carrying out of Grandma Thomas' requests—or would seem to since it is recalled that Doctor Roe, arriving late for the Washington party, was seen getting a full quota of delectable cherry pie somewhere in the vicinity of the kitchen door.

Girls All Girls

A Message to My Scout Sisters

By Augusta Mulkay, Superior Climbers.

ONE evening, growing weary of the house, I strolled out of doors. The moon was a bright jewel upon the robe of night. The largest stars seemed pale and distant in comparison. Objects were visible for a great distance. I sat down upon the lowest step of the porch and fell to musing. For some time it was very still, not a sound disturbed my reverie. I could see away out into the starry world. Suddenly I was almost startled to hear a voice beside me say, "Have you come back at last?"

I gazed hurriedly around and, to my amazement, found that I was seated—not on the porch of my home in Superior, but on the step of the Lodge at New Fork. The lake, ruffled slightly by the light evening breeze, sparkled and glimmered like a huge milky opal.

The pines, tall, dignified and slender, seemed to be reaching out their needle-clad arms to welcome me back, and the quivering aspens rustled an eager greeting. Over the whole camp lay an absolute silence—not brooding, spectral, melancholy nor fearsome, but a calm of peaceful rest and hopeful waiting.

Back of me the lodge was dark and I was surprised to see the windows unshuttered "the seas were again unstopped." I looked about me but could see no one. Thinking that the voice I had heard was only a fancy I said, half-aloud, "Yes, indeed, I **am** back, but what I am doing here is a mystery." The same voice came again, this time directly behind me, "Yes, you are back, but how long I have waited for you. I have called you many times but you have not heeded my call."

"Who are you?" I asked, turning around. I could see no one, but the voice answered me again, this time laughingly.

"I am the Spirit of the Camp. You cannot see me but you can *feel* my presence. For many long and dreary months I have been locked away in memory or tucked away in a forgotten nook of the mind while Winter's activities have held you fast. Now that Spring is here and I hear the sweet voice of Summer calling 'I'll be with you soon,' I begin to long again for the company of the Scouts. I look forward to the camp fires in the evening; the hurried coming and going of happy girls; the cheery greetings that resound as Scouts, who have not met since last camp's season, hail their comrades anew. The fervor with which each new girl is accepted and is helped to find her place in the friendship of the older Scouts. The running in and out; the competition of the patrols; the keen yet comradely rivalry that is shown as the different tables vie in songs and yells. The lilting strains of music that float out across the lake as strangely clad figures glide about the floor in time to Wyoming tunes. The hurried hustle and bustle as groups prepare for trips and excursions; the splash of oars or the chug of the motor boat are the things that make for a joyous good time for the Scouts, and are what I yearn for again.

"The quietness, now, is getting irksome to me and I try to persuade the hours to hurry along, but each one shakes her head and goes by me with exacting tread of sixty steps. I try to chide them by recalling how swiftly they were wont to race when the girls were here, but all in vain. I must merely sigh and bide my time. I called you tonight to New Fork so that I might send a message to the girls of your district."

"I'll take it gladly, O Spirit of Camp," I replied.

"Listen carefully, then. Say to the Scouts, 'The Spirit of Camp is lonely without you. She bids you all to come and revive her drooping spirits with your gaities. She is tired of the long silence and longs for you all. She has guarded it for you, looking to your return.' And now the moon is almost set and I must go. Good-bye."

At this instant I felt a touch on my arm and, turning, found our dog beside me. I looked around and discovered that I was back at home again.

Sister Scouts, you have heard the message of the Spirit of Camp. Are you ready for camp? Are you planning to make this vacation "the best ever" by going to New Fork Lake?

Let's join in and give fifteen Rah's for camp, and won't you join with the Climbers in our yell? Altogether now:

"Yea! New Fork! Yea! New Fork Lake!"

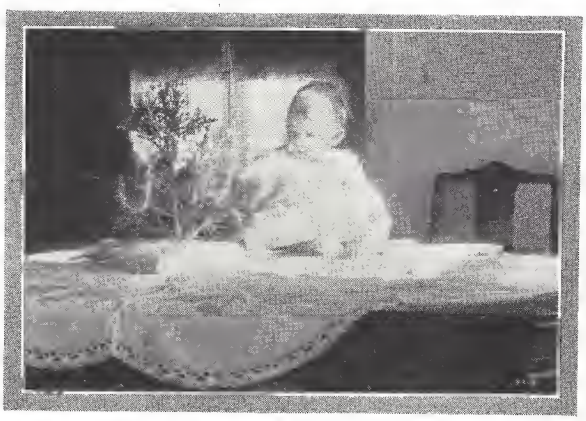
Scout Augusta Mulkay, of the Superior Climbers.

With the Troops

Climber Echoes

The Climbers still hold an unbeaten record for doing things. We learned the other day that the Climbers and their little sister troop, the Eagles, were the only troops in Wyoming to contribute to the Juliette Lowe Fund.

On Friday, March 2, the Climbers gave a jolly party. Gay ballet-dresses contrasted oddly with gowns of the early 80's and with the carefree airs of pirates, tom-boys and Scottish lassies. We spent the evening hours by playing old fashioned games. At 11:30 a delicious lunch was served. Taps was sung at 12:00. Everyone agreed that it was a "regular" party.



Master Paul C. Hagenstein of Superior, with his very own Christmas tree, sent him from Pinedale, Wyoming. Master Paul is the mascot of the Superior Climbers and a very beautiful young gentleman.

This party is just one of the many affairs that the Climbers are planning. Our play "Miss Fearless & Company" was presented March 31. We are looking forward to the First Aid Contest and are "stocking up" with yells and songs for the Mother-Daughter Banquet.

We are working hard on our Second Class Tests. And Sssssssssh, we are planning to be with the Owlettes soon. Where? When? How? That's a secret, but we promise you it will be worth while.

With the approach of sunny weather we are renewing our past experiences at camp and are making plans to raise money to go again this year.

The Climbers wish to say to all our sister Scouts in Wyoming: "We send you the gladdest Easter greeting."

Eagles

Mrs. Hugh McLean, Captain of Superior Eagles, has been ill and the troop has been carrying on without her. Captain Mrs. P. C. Hagenstein, of the Climbers, says she's been very proud of the Eagle patrol leaders, when on occasional visits, she's found them conducting troop meetings most efficiently. Everybody is hoping Mrs. McLean will soon be well.

South Superior Girl Scouts

We had the privilege of seeing the patrol treasure boxes of the South Superior girls the other day. Ropes tied with the patrol colors, and very nicely kept song books and secretary books. Mrs. Harrison Hayes, wife of the principal of Superior High School, is Captain and Mrs. Adolphe Floretta is Lieutenant of this, the youngest troop in our district. And perhaps every single member of the troop will be ready to receive their tenderfoot pins at the Mothers' and Daughters' banquet.

Owlettes

Three new members were initiated into the Owlette troop at their weekly meeting early in March and managed to do a whoo-oo-oo when assisted by Ruth Capps, who seemed to have missed her rightful share of initiation ceremony.

Indians

Billy Bell and her team have issued a challenge to the Owlettes for a basket ball game, to be played in the High School gymnasium, and Dorothy Walker has enough cheers ready to urge any team to victory. The Owlettes are said to be sending to Superior for the Climbers to help root.

Cumberland No. 1

Mrs. Wright Walker and Mrs. Kallas are the new leaders in Cumberland. Honors in the First Aid contest would seem to be the goal of this troop.

Changes in Badges

The attention of everybody is called to the new changes in badge requirements. They will be in effect when the printed changes have reached all our Captains. But your Captain is the best person to advise you about those parts which affect you. You ask her about them before changing your own plans.

Miss Mabel June Yee, seven-year old daughter of Yee Litt, and one of our little Chinese friends who lives in No. Four district, Rock Springs.

A Girl Scout Prayer

Help me, O Lord, some constant path to find,
From tasks and Scout ideals let me not swerve,
And let me learn a way to help mankind
Through loyalty and readiness to serve.

Let me be loved for worthy friendliness,
Courageousness and honesty in deeds,
Keep me, O Lord, from acts of selfishness,
Help me, instead, to serve another's needs.

The joys of generous living let me find,
And grant that always steadfast I may prove,
And may no shameful thought form in my mind
Or pass my lips, to dim Thy trust and love.

—LESLIE VARICK PERKINS, in *The Portal.*

Our Little Folks

A Little Patriot

(From Stories Worth Remembering)

ON A certain steamer bound for Italy, among a number of people of all nationalities and ages, was a little Italian boy, traveling home to his parents. He did not look very happy, nor seem eager to get home; but when you hear what kind of a life this little boy had led, you will not wonder at his sadness.

His parents were poor peasants, who had more children than they could provide for; and two years before, when the little lad was only nine years old, they had sold him, for a small sum of money, to a traveling circus company that happened to pass through the village where they lived.

Although little Giovanni had always liked to see the circus as it went through the town, he soon found that the inside of a circus is not as delightful as it looks to a boy who views it through a tent hole. The poor little fellow was beaten and half starved, until he learned to jump through the hoop, to walk on the ropes, and to do all the other wonder tricks, over which the spectators at the circus clap their hands with delight.

For two years Giovanni had borne this harsh treatment; and he had grown so ill-looking and so thin that his own parents would scarcely have recognized him. At last, when the traveling circus reached a certain town in Spain, the lad escaped, and with wonderful courage for such a little boy made his way into the office of the Italian consul, and there told his story.

Now the business of a consul in any country is to look out for the welfare of his fellow-countrymen who happen to be in that land. So the consul took pity on Giovanni, and paid for his passage on a boat that was just leaving for Genoa in Italy. But the poor little fellow had no money with him; and the people on the boat treated him harshly, and hardly ever gave him enough to eat. He had really forgotten, in these last two years, what it meant not to be hungry and tried.

One day a group of three passengers noticed the lad and began to talk to him. At first Giovanni was sulky and would not answer; for he was afraid of everyone, being so much more used to harshness than to kindness. But after a while he saw that these travelers meant him no harm. Then he began to talk; and as they asked question after question, he poured out to them his whole sad story.

Then, either because they were really sorry for the penniless little fellow, or because they were just in the humor of it, they emptied their pockets of all the small coins they had with them, and gave the money to Giovanni. He could scarcely believe that all this wealth was to be his; but at last he did realize it, and after thanking his benefactors, he ran away to his cabin, and there thought with joy of all the good things the money would bring him. Now he could have some good food, and perhaps, if he brought home so much wealth, his father and mother would not be angry at his return.

As he sat thinking of all this, he became conscious of people talking outside of his cabin. The voices he soon recognized as belonging to his three friends. They were sitting together talking about their travels and the various countries they had seen. Among other things they spoke of Italy; but they spoke only evil of it. One complained of the poor inns and railways; another of the great heat and the dirt in the cities; and the third had his complaint to add about the country and the people.

Suddenly their talk was interrupted in a startling manner. A shower of copper and silver pieces fell around them, making a great noise and clatter, and even striking the three travelers on the back and hands. The men turned around in angry astonishment; and there they saw Giovanni looking at them with scorn as he cried out: "Take back your money; I don't want it! I can't take help from men who insult my country."

You see, poor little outcast as he was, he was a true patriot; and much as he had been overjoyed at the thought of all the happiness the money might bring him, he could not take it from the men who had slandered his beloved country.

Miss Roberta Laverty, granddaughter of Mrs. C. A. Murray of Reliance. Roberta plans to get ready to help Lindy on his next very interesting flight.

The Little Shepherd Boy

ONCE upon a time there was a little shepherd boy who was famed far and wide for the wise answers which he gave to all questions. The king of the country heard of this lad, but he would not believe what was said about him, so the boy was ordered to come to court. When he arrived the king said to him: "If you can give me answers to each of the three questions which I will now put to you, I will bring you up as my own child, and you shall live here with me in my palace."

"What are these three questions?" asked the boy.

"The first is, How many drops of water are there in the sea?"

"My lord king," replied the shepherd boy, "let all the waters be stopped up on the earth, so that not one drop shall run into the sea before I count it, and then I will tell you how many drops there are in the sea!"

"The second question," said the king, is: "How many stars are there in the sky?"

"Give me a large sheet of paper," said the boy; and then he made in it with a pin so many minute holes that they were far too numerous to see or count, and dazzled the eyes of whomscever looked at them. This done, he said: "So many stars are there in the sky as there are holes in this paper; now count them." But nobody was able. Thereupon the king said: "The third question is: How many seconds are there in eternity?"

"In Lower Pomerania is situate the adamantine mountain, one mile in height, one mile in breadth, and one mile deep; and thither comes a bird once in every thousand years which rubs its beak against the hill; when the whole shall be rubbed away, then will the first second of eternity be gone by."

"You have answered the three questions like a sage," said the king, "and from henceforward you shall live with me in my palace, and I will treat you as my own child."

How to Tell a True Princess

THERE was once upon a time a prince who wanted to marry a princess, but she must be a true princess. So he traveled through the whole world to find one, but there was always something against each. There were plenty of princesses, but he could not find out if they were true princesses. In every case there was some little defect, which showed the genuine article was not yet found. So he came home again in very low spirits, for he had wanted very much to have a true princess. One night there was a dreadful storm; it thundered and lightninged and the rain streamed down in torrents. It was fearful! There was a knocking heard at the palace gate, and the old king went to open it.

There stood a princess outside the gate; but oh, in what a sad plight she was from the rain and the storm! The water was running down from her hair and her dress into the points of her shoes and out at the heels again. And yet she said she was a true princess!

"Well, we shall soon find that!" thought the old queen. But she said nothing and went into the sleeping-room, took off all the bedclothes, and laid a pea on the bottom of the bed. Then she put twenty mattresses on top of the pea and twenty eider-down quilts on the top of the mattresses. And this was the bed in which the princess was to sleep.

The next morning she was asked how she had slept.

"Oh, very badly!" said the princess. "I scarcely closed my eyes all night! I am sure I don't know what was in the bed. I lay on something so hard that my whole body is black and blue. It is dreadful!"

Now they perceived that she was a true princess, because she had felt the pea through the twenty mattresses and the twenty eider-down quilts.

No one but a true princess could be so sensitive.

So the prince married her, for now he knew that at last he had got hold of a true princess. And the pea was put into the Royal Museum, where it is still to be seen if no one has stolen it. Now, this is a true story.

—From Tales of Laughter.

With the Community Councils

(Continued from page 147)

Hanna

S. L. Morgan, Secretary Hanna Community Council, writes that the Hanna Council continues to be very proud of the troops of Boy and Girl Scouts, the fostering of which it recognizes as one of its most worthwhile activities. The Girl Scouts served supper at the First Aid party on the evening of March 2nd, the planning, cooking and serving being done by the girls.

And Captain Carlson is making arrangements for an all Parents'-Scouts' banquet on Mothers' Day when she plans to have the parents of the boys and girls as guests of the Scouts. Captain Carlson is to be congratulated on her success as a troop leader and on her ever-ready willingness to help.

Members of the Hanna Community Council attended the Boy Scout meeting when Mr. D. W. Babcock visited Scoutmaster E. N. Pearson and his boys. Mr. Babcock's address was very much enjoyed. Especially was it a surprise to learn what a large field of activity scouting covered.

At a recent meeting of the Council Mesdames A. Hutala, James Attryde and Wm. Rennie were appointed a Girl Scout troop committee.

First Aid training is marching forward in Hanna. Last year the boys' and girls' First Aid teams carried off first prizes in the contest and they are determined to maintain their standard.

Only two more months in which to get ready for the First Aid contest.

News About All of Us

Rock Springs

Joe, the young son of Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Robertson, is recovering from injuries to his right leg received while playing at school.

Mrs. H. E. Mosteller has returned from a visit with relatives in Kemmerer.

Mr. and Mrs. John Doak have been visiting with their daughter, Mrs. Pitchford, in Green River.

Isaac Moon of Diamondville has returned home after visiting his parents, Mr. and Mrs. James Moon.

Mrs. Edward Walsh is confined to her home on Second Street with an attack of the flu.

Mr. and Mrs. Joe Bogatoy celebrated their fifth wedding anniversary at their home at No. 7.

Harry Armstrong, of Superior, visited with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Jack Armstrong on Sunday, March 4th.

Mrs. Joe Radakovich has been confined to the Wyoming General Hospital with an attack of pneumonia.

William, the three year old son of Mr. and Mrs. Anton Zaversnik, died at the family home on Monday, February 20th, from pneumonia. Funeral services were held at the North Side Catholic Church on Wednesday, February 22nd. The sympathy of the entire community is extended to the family in their great loss.

Mr. and Mrs. Matt Marshall entertained a few friends at a card party on Saturday evening, February 25th.

A baby daughter was born to Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Williams at the Wyoming General Hospital on Monday, February 20th.

Mr. and Mrs. Fred Carleson visited with Mrs. Carleson's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Iredale, enroute to their home in Idaho Falls, Idaho, after a month's vacation in Havana, Cuba.

Mrs. George Carr is quite ill at her home on Second Street.

Harry L. Cook has purchased an Essex Coach.

Mrs. Frank Bergamo is confined to the Wyoming General Hospital where she is recovering from a major operation.

Mr. and Mrs. Ed. Dunn entertained at a card party at their home at No. 3 Saturday evening, March 3rd. Prizes were won by John Hill, Aaron Deneley and John McCormick.

Mrs. Thomas Jones is recovering from injuries received in an automobile accident which occurred on Monday, March 5th.

Ernest Anselmi is a medical patient at the Wyoming General Hospital.

Mrs. Bert Lambert and two sons have returned from a visit with relatives in New Mexico.

Mr. and Mrs. Seth Ackerlund motored down from Cumberland on Sunday, March 11th, and vsited at the home of Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Williams.

Reliance

Hugh Harrington, who has been confined in the hospital for the past month, is again sunning himself at home.

P. N. Bajot, who spent five weeks in the hospital suffering from rheumatism, is again at home, and is recovering nicely.

A baby girl arrived at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Mike Korogi on March 2nd.

Mrs. Mac Greene received news of the death of her father at Custer, South Dakota, on March 8th, and, with Mr. Green, left immediately for home. The sympathy

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of the community follows Mrs. Greene on her sad journey.

Mr. and Mrs. Otto Canestriene are the proud parents of a fine baby girl.

The final of a series of parties, arranged by the Bridge Club, was held at the Rafferty home on February 29th. The club parties have been discontinued until after Easter.

The Woman's Club gave its monthly At-Home Card Party on February 28th, and it was a success in every way. The ladies' prizes were won by Mrs. Sprowell, first; Miss Simpson, second; Mrs. James Sellars, consolation; and the men's prizes were won by James Aelenka, first; Matt Medill, Jr., second; James Rafferty, consolation.

Alvin Portwood sustained a very painful injury when he had fingers on his right hand crushed while at work early in March.

Among the little "Big Folks" who celebrated birthdays recently were Marjorie Zelenka, Beverly Burns and Alberta Zeiher.

The "Old Timers" are keeping busy these days with an "Old Time Hop" each week, and more Old Timers are developing as time passes.

Mr. and Mrs. Steve Bucho are the proud parents of a big boy, born at the Wyoming General Hospital, Rock Springs.

Our night watchman, Joe Miller, is in Ogden receiving medical treatment.

Mr. and Mrs. Earl Dupont left for Dawson, New Mexico, on March 9th.

Winton

Winton Band sponsored a 17th of Ireland concert and dance at Winton which was very largely attended. The following program was a complete success.

Driving the snakes from Ireland.....Any Irishman
Song.....Harry Bingham
Saxophone solo.....John Costantino
Banjo solo.....James Kitching
Song.....William Lowe
Saxophone solo.....Bobby Dodds
Piano solo.....Wm. Spence, Jr.
Song.....Anna Herd and Mrs. Wilson
Dance.....Mrs. Carlson and Chas. Jones
Song .....

During the dance the Girl Scouts served a delicious lunch.

Mr. Ed. Prieshoff of the Accounting Department spent a few days here this month.

The Winton Amusement Company changed hands this month, Wm. Russell taking over the concession formerly held by Thos. Love of Hanna.

Miss Mary Hunter of Rock Springs has been a visitor at the Carlson home the past month.

Mrs. Thos. Foster has sufficiently recovered from a serious illness to be up and about.

Merian and Freddie Grindle have been reported on the sick list this month.

"Goat" Thomas is confined to his home at the present time with flu.

Mrs. Harry Bingham and children have arrived from Ogden to join Mr. Bingham, who happens to be our very new and obliging butcher.

Mr. and Mrs. Ray Dodds and family spent a day in Green River this month.

Mr. and Mrs. Lyman Fearn and family of Rock Springs visited at the Winston Funk home this month.

Mr. C. H. Carlson and the Patrol Leaders of his Scout Troop attended a rally of Patrol Leaders at Rock Springs this month. The Patrol Leaders: Ishmeal Adams, William Thomas and Bill Benson are all First Class Scouts.

Thos. Foster and S. E. Swanson attended the Institute meeting at Denver the later part of February.

All Rocky Mountain Coal Mining Institute members of Winton attended a session at Rock Springs this month.

The following entertained card clubs this month: Mr. and Mrs. Cody Harris, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Jolly, Mr. and Mrs. Kirk Cammack and Mr. and Mrs. James Jones.

"Hey Goils," What Union Pacific town is it that has an all night chap in a nine o'clock camp? We will now have a trombone solo by — — — ?

Doc and Rudy are scheduled for a 100-yard dash on 8-hour day. Both good sports, but anyway, put your money on the winner.

Cumberland

Mr. and Mrs. Jas. Reese and son Jimmy motored to Rock Springs to spend Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Williams.

Mrs. R. B. Ballantyne is home again after a visit with friends and relatives in Ogden, Utah.

Mrs. Jas. Draycot thas been on the sick list.

Mrs. Bagnell has been visiting with her granddaughters, Mrs. L. A. Tucker and Mrs. W. H. Walsh.

The small son of Mr. and Mrs. Harold Homan has been on the sick list.

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Mrs. Jack Brown and Mrs. Wright Walker entertained a party February 16th. The evening was spent in sewing.

The carnival dance given by the Cumberland Band was a big success.

Little Gail Robinson is confined to her home with scarlet fever.

A daughter was born to Mrs. Bert Devenberg (Nee Phylis Berrier) on February 18th. The little one lived only a few hours.

The home of Wm. McPhie is under quarantine for scarlet fever.

Edward Subic and the Remitz children are recovering from the scarlet fever.

A baby boy was born to Mrs. Stewart Tait, March 4th.

Della Mae Jensen has been on the sick list.

Lawrence Goddard and Elmer Kosonen had a narrow escape from death when the car in which they were riding skidded from the road and turned over. Lawrence received a badly wrenched arm.

The ex-service men were entertained at a party at L. A. Tucker's home on Thursday, February 23rd. Attorney C. E. Madden, of Kemmerer, gave a very interesting talk on the American Legion. A light luncheon was served by two of the Legion Auxiliary members, Mrs. L. A. Tucker and Miss Arvella Bartley. Those present were: Messrs. C. E. Madden, W. L. Cranney and A. Bryan, from Kemmerer; Wm. McWilliams, John Campbell, Ed. Bakka, Dr. Kuhlman, Louis Bartley and L. A. Tucker, of Cumberland.

Mr. Bert Galassi underwent an operation at the L. D. S. Hospital at Salt Lake City.

Mrs. L. A. Tucker, Miss Arvella Bartley, Mrs. Wm. McWilliams, Mrs. Walt Bartley and Mrs. F. W. Kuhlman motored to Kemmerer Tuesday, March 6th, to attend the Legion Auxiliary initiation. Mrs. F. W. Kuhlman, Mrs. Wm. McWilliams and Mrs. Walter Goddard became members of the Auxiliary.

Tono

One of the most attractive parties of the season was that given Saturday evening, February 11th, at the Tono Community Club House, when several of the ladies of Tono entertained their husbands and friends at a Valentine party. The club rooms were artistically decorated with baskets of daffodils, tulips, pussywillows and spring greenery. As the guests entered the door they were presented with red and white valentine caps which they were asked to wear throughout the evening. Thirteen tables were at play and 500 was the diversion of the evening, after which a dainty luncheon was served by the ladies. After luncheon the postman came and delivered a valentine to each one present, which were then read aloud. Mrs. Fred Planeta and David Gilfillan received the high score for the evening, Mr. Ernest Barber and Miss Clare Dahl, second high, and Miss Dorothy Arnel and Robert Murray consolation.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry S. Cowell are the proud parents of a fine baby girl born February 13th. Mrs. Cowell was formerly Miss Irene Ring of Tono. Baby has been named Alice Beverly.

The Campfire Girls met at the home of Misses Jean and Irene Murray for their regular monthly meeting.

Mrs. Richard Johnson of Puyallup, formerly of Tono, passed away at the family home at Puyallup at 4:15 a. m. February 20th, after a short attack of pneumonia. She leaves to mourn her death an infant son six days old, three other children, her husband, Dick Johnson, her mother, Mrs. Jones of Puyallup; two sisters, Mrs. Henry Brierley of Tono and Mrs. Harry Wylam of Superior, Wyoming; two brothers, Clyde E. Lemon of Roslyn, and John Lemon of Puyallup. It was just a little over two months ago that she buried her sister, Mrs. Massie, of Superior, Wyoming, at Enumclaw, Washington.

Miss Carrie Tambonini, of Seattle, and Mrs. Mary Richardson, spent Wednesday evening with Mr. and Mrs.

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John Isaacson. Miss Tambonini was a former Tono girl and is now a trained nurse at the Swedish hospital in Seattle.

Mrs. Todd Dove entertained at a luncheon Thursday, February 16th, Mesdames John Maki, J. L. Lockhart, Pat Barrett, Chas. Smith, David Davis, A. Sherack, C. E. Richardson, and A. J. Boardman. The afternoon was spent playing 500 with Mrs. A. J. Boardman receiving high score and Mrs. Pat Barrett, consolation.

Mr. and Mrs. J. K. Johnson and daughters, Edna and Fannie, motored to Seattle Friday evening, February 17th, to visit friends and relatives.

Lawrence Lake attracts bathers from Tono, Washington.

Word was received Saturday, February 4th, of the marriage of Miss Ellen Martina to Mr. Nels Hanson of Enumclaw. The wedding took place Saturday evening with just the parents of the bride and groom present. After a short wedding trip they will be at home to their friends at Enumclaw, Washington. Mrs. Hanson was a former Tono girl and is a sister of Mrs. John Schuck and Mr. William Martina.

Word was received Monday, February 6th, of the death of Harold Maney of Portland. He leaves to mourn his death his bereaved wife, and his parents of Portland, Oregon. Funeral services were held at Portland.

Tono Safety Chapter of the Joseph Holmes Society met on February 22nd, for regular business. The matter of giving First Aid to the school children was under discussion, resulting in a class for the girls instructed by Mrs. E. C. Way and one for the boys instructed by Mr. Fred Pontin. After the usual order of business a short patriotic program in honor of Washington's Birthday was rendered. The program opened with the singing of patriotic songs by the entire group. An address on the life of Washington by the Principal of the school, Mr. Oliver Ingersoll, was a special feature that was well received. Mrs. Fred Planeta sang "My Dream of the U. S. A." and Mr. and Mrs. Edward R. Rogers sang "I Will Love You When the Silver Threads are Shining 'mong the Gold." Much amusement resulted from watching each one present trying to cut "cherries" from a cherry tree with a pair of scissors while blindfolded. Mrs. Bert Boardman and Mr. James Sayce were the successful winners in this contest. Delicious refreshments were served from appropriately decorated tables, miniature figures of Washington being used as favors. Before separating, the group gathered around the fireplace and enjoyed singing several of the old time songs.

The Tono Bible Study Class meets at the Club House every Thursday evening, except the second Thursday in the month when a special session is arranged, with a short program, followed by an address by some outside speaker, usually a clergyman from one of the nearby cities. About fifty folks gathered for the February meeting, and every one seemed to thoroughly enjoy themselves. Rev. Chas. Baker, of the Centralia Baptist church was the speaker of the evening. Another special feature of the program was a vocal solo by Mrs. Earl Ash.

The Tono Union Sunday School was organized several years ago by Rev. A. Plowman, a missionary of the

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American Sunday School Union, and has continued to be a vital factor in the religious life of the community. The enrollment at the present time is 65, with an average attendance of about 50. A splendid interest is being maintained. One event that will long be remembered by the children was a party given in the Club House by the losing side in a Red and Blue point contest. Over seventy children and adults gathered for an evening's fun which ended with a "Weinie Roast" around the fireplace. One special feature of the school this winter has been the distribution among the children of over three dozen New Testaments. A contest in Bible reading has resulted in 5090 chapters having been read during the month of February. One young Italian boy read his Testament through in one week, and several have read theirs through more than once. The present officers of the school are Edward R. Rogers, Superintendent, Mrs. Earl Ash, Assistant Superintendent, Al D. Wilde, Treasurer, and Mae Flani, Secretary.

Mrs. M. J. Mardicott, wife of outside foreman Mr. M. J. Mardicott, has been confined to her bed for the past two weeks on account of a severe attack of heart trouble.

Mrs. Alex Turnbull, former resident of Tono and now at Seattle, is spending a week at Tono renewing all old acquaintances. Since the time that the Turnbulls left Tono two years ago, they have spent a year in Los Angeles, California, and are now making their home in Seattle, Wash. Mr. Alex Turnbull represents the Pacific Coast Engineering Company of Seattle. While in Tono, Mrs. Turnbull is house guest of Mr. and Mrs. John Isaacson.

Smiles from Tono. Stella and Alberta, small daughters of Mr. and Mrs. Pat Barrett, Tono, Washington.

Mrs. John Cowell, former Tono resident and now of Seattle, spent the week end visiting her son and daughter-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. Henry S. Cowell.

On February 14th, Mrs. William Hann and Mrs. Charles Larson entertained the ladies First Aid Club with a Valentine party. Games were played and at a late hour a delicious lunch was served by the hostess at a table made beautiful with valentine appointments.

The regular meeting of the Community Club was held Wednesday, March 7th. Plans were made for the dance on St. Patrick's evening at the Tono Hall, which proved a successful evening of fun with all the Irish folk especially happy.

Hanna

Mrs. Roy Bedford and Mrs. Jas. Fearn were called to Coalville, Utah, by the death of their sister, Mrs. Wm. Diston.

Mr. August Lappala returned from Portland, Oregon, where he has been taking treatment for rheumatism.

Mrs. Ed. Edwardson is recovering from an operation which she underwent at the Hanna Hospital.

Mr. and Mrs. Albert Baskell are rejoicing over the birth of a baby girl born on February 18th.

Miss Caryle Weinbrandt and Edward While were married at Rawlins on February 18th. Mrs. While is a

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teacher in the High School, where she has taught for the past four years. Edward While is the son of Mr. and Mrs. John While, old timers of Hanna, and is employed in No. 4 Mine. The couple will make their home in Hanna. Congratulations and best wishes are extended to the newly-weds.

The members of the K. of P. Lodge gave an apron and overall social at the new dance hall on Saturday, February 25th, for members and their families. A very good time was enjoyed by all.

Mrs. John Hudson was very ill for a few days during February.

Thomas Meekin is the proud owner of a new Chevrolet coupe.

The infant son of Mr. and Mrs. Roy Robinson died at the Hanna Hospital after a short illness. Funeral services were held at the Colored Baptist church and interment made in the Hanna cemetery.

A miscellaneous shower was given by the teachers for Mrs. Edward While on February 29th.

Lenten services are being held at the Episcopal and Roman Catholic churches.

John Combie, who has been very ill at the Hanna Hospital after an operation for appendicitis, is recovering.

A baby boy arrived at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Freeman on Sunday, February 11th. He will be named Robert.

A Leap Year social was given by the First Aid members in the First Aid Hall on Friday, March 2nd.

Mrs. Gal. Norris, of Rock Springs, visited with rela-

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tives and friends in Hanna during March. She was the house guest of Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Norris.

William Clark Hapgood, seven month old son of Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Hapgood, died at Laramie on Friday, March 9th, after an extended illness from erysipelas. Funeral services were held in Laramie on Monday, March 12th, and interment made in the Laramie cemetery. The community extends sincere sympathy to Mr. and Mrs. Hapgood in their sad bereavement.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Hapgood, Mr. and Mrs. Jake Boam, and Mrs. Saunders attended the funeral of the Hapgood baby at Laramie.

Mrs. Ed. Leese, who underwent an operation at the Hanna Hospital is getting along fine.

The Eagle Lodge gave a turkey supper at the Finn Hall on Saturday, March 10th, at 6:30 o'clock, for members and their families, followed by a dance. Everyone enjoyed a good time.

Dr. McDermott was called to Omaha by the serious illness of his daughter, Mildred Grace.

A few friends were invited to the home of Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Crawford on March 8th, to celebrate the 21st birthday of Albert Crawford.

News was received here of the death of John Gabbott in Denver on Friday, March 9th. Mr. Gabbott had been in Denver at the home of his daughter, Mrs. Rust. Funeral services were held on Sunday, March 11th, in Denver, and interment made there. Mr. Gabbott lived in Hanna for several years before moving to Laramie, where his family now lives, and where he was employed.

Mr. and Mrs. Penman announce the arrival of a fine baby girl on Saturday, March 10th.

Mrs. George Warburton is critically ill at the Hanna Hospital following an operation.

Superior

Mrs. Erny Swanson and Mrs. Lou Dierden have returned from Salt Lake where they both consulted specialists. Their friends will be glad to know that they are both convalescing.

Mrs. McCarty Davis and daughter Sarah have returned from Omaha and Rochester where they consulted a specialist regarding Sarah's health.

Mrs. Archie Smith is convalescing at her home.

Mr. O. G. Sharrer and Mr. H. A. Wylam attended the Rocky Mountain Coal Mining Institute in Denver.

Here's the family of Mr. and Mrs. Rub Robinson, Superior. From left to right they are: Spencer, fourteeen years; Bert, twelve years; Dennis, sixteen years; and Miss Doris, six years. Just show them a task they couldn't accomplish.

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10 to 45 Miles in 13½ Seconds!

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There's a simple, logical answer to this spectacular performance—*unequalled power per pound of car weight.*

In other words, a new and superior kind of engine with a new and superior kind of body.

The problem of weight solved thru simplicity of design. The problem of design solved thru simplicity of parts. (No body sills—only 8 major body pieces.)

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Mrs. Wylam accompanied Mr. Wylam and visited with her daughters.

Mrs. Frank Jefferson and her daughter, Nancy Harriet, are in Superior visiting with relatives.

Mrs. Chas. Higgins of Rawlins is visiting in Superior. Mrs. Higgins came here because of the illness of Mrs. A. Smith.

Superior Lion's Club celebrated Charter Night on March 1st. They entertained their wives and guests and a number of Rock Springs' Lions and their wives at a banquet and program. Everyone knows what that means because Superior Lions entertain royally and "do things right."

Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Clark visited relatives in Evanston on March 4th.

Adolph, the four-month-old son of Mr. and Mrs. Pete Romerez, died March 3rd. The parents have the sympathy of the community in their loss.

James Mullen is a patient at the Rock Springs Hospital.

Quite Becoming

At the breakfast table the other morning he was relating to his wife an incident that occurred at the lodge the previous night. The president of the order offered a silk hat to the brother who could truthfully say that during his married life he had never kissed any woman, but his own wife. "And would you believe it, Mary—not a one stood up."

"George," his wife said, "why didn't you stand up?"

"Well," he replied, "I was going to, but you know, dear, I look like h — — in a silk hat."

Off Key

"Why did you stop singing in the choir?"

"Because one day I didn't sing and somebody asked if the organ had been fixed."

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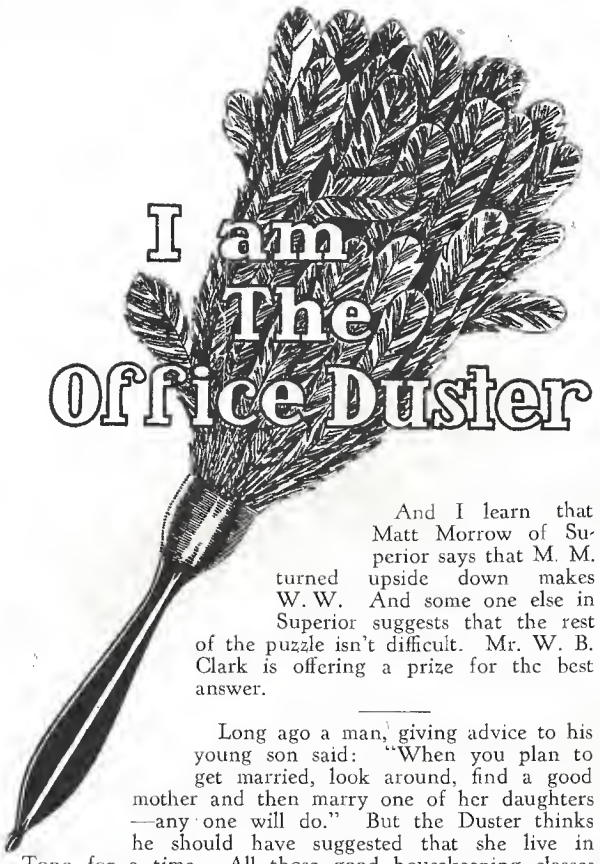

And I learn that Matt Morrow of Superior says that M. M. turned upside down makes W. W. And some one else in Superior suggests that the rest of the puzzle isn't difficult. Mr. W. B. Clark is offering a prize for the best answer.

Long ago a man, giving advice to his young son said: "When you plan to get married, look around, find a good mother and then marry one of her daughters —any one will do." But the Duster thinks he should have suggested that she live in Tono for a time. All those good housekeeping classes and plans!

Now then—all together for First Aid training.

Mr. McCarty found a new song during March and, inspired by certain St. Patrick parties, went around singing:

Saint Patrick was a mining man,
And perhaps you've heard the fable:
He tied the snakes all in a linc
And used them for a cable.

Once there was a president of a small college whose wife had given so many student teas that she said she could tell by the fraction of an inch how many cakes it required to "guz int'" a student. But she had nothing on Mr. Matt Medill of Reliance, who can tell at a glance how many chairs "guzzed int'" a party—and if more should be needed he stands ready to manufacturc them on the spot.

And since we're talking about "guz int's" how many folks guz into a 100 per cent First Aid training? Everybody.

If you happened to drift into the store at Winton during March you could not have missed the *Green* counter covers and decorations. The clerks would seem to be Irish though only one girl admits it and she'd be ashamed, she says, to be anything else.

Spinsters are spinsters of course, but some spinsters bear a most remarkable likeness to Mesdames W. B. Clark and H. Weimer.

Safety meetings and safety discussions and safety measures and safety appliances and safety precautions—and safety *thinking* and *practicing* by *men*, make for *Safety*.

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Rock Springs, Wyoming

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